John H Wolfe

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—The President has determined that the outrages of Mexicans, along the Texas border, shall cease. Proper representations have been addressed to the Mexican authorities, and if no heed is taken, the depredators will be pursued and punished on Mexican soil.

—At the municipal election held in Williamsport, Lycoming county, on Tuesday last, Dietrick, Republican, was chosen Recorder by one hundred and eighty-six majority over Hepburn, Democrat, and the Republicans carried the Councilmen in five of the eight wards of the city.

—Luzerne county has had its finances for the past seven years audited, and finds an alarming record of dishonesty. Better to have had the audit made six years ago.—[New York Herald.

Better still to have kept the Democratic party out of power in that county, and then there would have been no need of an audit at either period.

—According to Gov. Robinson, of New York, it is criminal to appropriate a million to continue work on the unfinished Capitol of that State, but virtuous and right to appropriate half a million for the same purpose. He wants, you see, to keep the Capitol unfinished for the next generation, and to leave it, as a legacy of jobs, to his successors.

ARREST OF A BEAST.—The Johnstown *Tribune* chronicles the arrest of William W. Rininger, of Taylor township, Cambria county, on the charge of having criminal intercourse with a ten year old daughter of a man named Keefer, and to whom the child is now *enceinte*. Upon his crime being discovered and a warrant issued for his arrest, Rininger fled to Bedford county, where he has two brothers living. Up till Sunday last he was engeged in peeling bark for a man named Miller, near the village of Pleasantville, but that evening he concluded to visit his home, which is at the upper end of Frog Hollow. He came back on foot, by the road which leads past Ashtola, and into Scalp Level. Chief of Police Harris and Thomas Parfitt, of Johnstown, who were at Pleasantville on Saturday, learning that Rininger had gone home to Frog Hollow, went there and arrested him that evening, finding him concealed under a bed tick in an upper chamber of his house. In conversation about the matter this monster acknowledged to the officer that he was guilty of the crime charged against him, but asserted that she was a willing party. As the law does not recognize a child under ten years of age as being capable of giving consent this plea will not avail him very much, and his chances of being convicted of rape seem very good. Rininger is forty-five years of age, and has been married for a long time.

NIJNE NOVGOROD FAIR.—The great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Olga Rivers in Russia, every summer for hundreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet with their products of trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk and Persian, meet the German and the Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools and fabrics, and, last but not least, medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant bazar where the doctor himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia, as well as the prairies of the West, and are an effectual antidote for the diseases that prevail in the yaourts of the North, as well as the huts and cabins of the western continent.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Times.*

——We have received the first number of *The Cheerful Guest*, a new paper issued in the interest of "Philipsburg Methodism," at Philipsburg, this county, edited by Miles Pardoe and published by D. W. P. Murphy, the publisher of the *Journal*. It is issued bi-monthly and distributed free. It is an eight page sheet, neatly got up, carefully edited, and at the price at which it is offered, viz: 000, will no doubt attain as large a circulation as the *Watchman* pretends to have. We wish it a long life and abundant prosperity.

——Morning and evening services on Sunday, 10th instant, at the usual hour, in St. John's church, by the Rev. Dr. Clerc.

The Iron Gate of the Danube.

When the war in the East makes further progress we shall no doubt hear from the reliable war correspondents much of the strategic importance of the Iron Gate of the Danube, whose name suggests something very formidable, but with which the reality does not correspond.

The Danube, some distance above Rustzchuk, has cut its channel through a belt of hard micaceous slate hills, marking a course some fourteen hundred yards wide and about two thousand yards long, but the banks of the stream are not precipitous nor the hills of great height. When the river is low the rocks in the river are sometimes exposed, and as the river has considerable fall at this point it is first whirled into eddies and whirlpools and then shoots down a slope which amounts to a small cataract, but not so formidable that steamboats may not ascend it.

The Turks, in their love of metaphor, have named the place Demir Kapi, which the Austrians translate Eisern Thor—in English, Iron Gate. From the suggestion of the name novice voyagers on the Danube are seldom content to wait for what there is to see, and the experienced ones are apt to play upon their credulity. Those going up the stream are told that we may be detained at the Iron Gate until the Emperor of Austria sends down the key; and those descending, that the Sultan of Turkey never delivers the key until the steamboat anchors and is searched, etc., etc. We instance this dialogue:—"But the gate?" "Why, the gate is nothing more or less than other gates, the 'outlet;' and I dare say we shall be very glad when we are let out quietly." "Very narrow at that point, 'spose?" "Very. You have seen an iron gate?" "To be sure I have." "Well, I am glad of that, because you can more readily imagine what the 'Iron Gate' of the Danube is." "Yes, I'm all impatience to see it; but what if it should be locked when we arrive?" "Why in that case we should feel a little awkward." "Should we have to wait long?" "Only till we get the key, although we might have to send to Constantinople for it." "Constantinople! Well, here's a pretty situation! I wish I had gone by the cart." "You certainly had your choice, and might have done so; the company provide both wagon and water conveyance to Gladova; but I dare say we shall find the gate open." "I hope we shall; and as for the rocks and all that, why we got over the Wisbel and Strudel and Izlay, and twenty others, and 'spose we shall get over this, too. Its only the gate that puzzles me."

Primary Elections.

A resolution was offered in the Republican convention, at its late session last week in Philadelphia, to revise the party rules, recommending the passage of a law requiring vigilance committees whose duty it shall be to hold and conduct the primary elections for the nomination of officers, to be sworn as the general election officers are. As the primary elections are the places where reform and purification of party matters should commence, the convention referred to showed very bad faith as well as a very small amount of political sagacity, by treating the proposition indifferently, and passing it over without definite action. It is the duty of the Philadelphia party managers to show to the party of the State that their primaries are conducted to the credit of our party. If they are conducted honestly, the proposed law would not encumber them in the least; but if they or any of them are conducted dishonestly, the law would be one step toward purification and fairness. The Republican party might as well meet the emergency that it is now in—that many of the best and true men to party fealty have resolved that they will not support nominees who carry an air of primary corruption. Reorganization and reformation in our primary elections are essential to our ultimate and continued success. We trust Centre county managers will not prove to be blind to the issue.

Which Way Does the Wind Blow?

The Democratic county delegates met in convention on Saturday last to elect delegates to the State Convention which will meet at Harrisburg, the 8th day of August next, to put in nomination a State ticket composed of Auditor-General, State Treasurer, and Judge of the Supreme Court. This region of Bourbon Democracy is rife with Democratic candidates for high places—especially is it the case with our neighboring county of Clinton. Clinton wants to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court in the person of Hon. C. A. Meyer president Judge of this district, which, were it possible for him to be nominated and elected, he would fill about as ably and creditably as any other Democrat we know of. But his chances for nomination are not encouraging, and his prospects of an election, if nominated, are still more hopeless. He cannot well be nominated, as the friends of Col. Noyes, of Clinton, who looms up formidably for the Treasurship, and who is going for it with as much avoirdupois, if not more, than any other Democrat in the State, are hostile to, and are antagonizing the nomination of, Hon. C. A. Meyer for Supreme Judge.

The action of the Democracy of Centre, on Saturday last, indicates which way the Democratic current blows in Centre county. It was decidedly Noyesy and strongly adverse to Meyer. Hon. C. T. Alexander constitutes the delegates to the convention, as he will cast the votes, having Bret along, nominally as a delegate, but simply to dance when he pipes. Alexander has not overlooked, nor forgotten, the Mackey contest of three years ago, and will avail himself of every opportunity to revenge himself upon those who so warmly supported Mackey and so bitterly faught him in that congressional contest. And as Judge Meyer was a warm supporter of Mackey, and permitted his hand to be felt in Centre county against C. T. Alexander in that contest, so, now, Alexander evidently intends to permit his hand to be felt against the Judge, in his aspirations for higher judicial honors, in pitting Centre county against him in the convention at Harrisburg in August next. Revenge is sweet, and "tit for tat" is a game at which most persons like to play, and especially politicians. We wish, therefore, that the gamesters may have an interesting time, but we rather regret that the determination of Alexander and Meek to assert their ownership of the Democracy of Centre county, and to make that ownership felt against their personal opponents, makes the prospects of Judge Meyer, so far as his own district is concerned, look very gloomy, and which will tend to work his defeat in the convention. We patiently await the sequel, and in the mean time advise active efforts on both sides.

That New Party and their Platform.

It is whispered from day to day, in political circles, that certain mysterious but very important persons are engaged in the work of constructing a new political party, which is to represent and assert the best there is in both of the present parties, and which shall leave to those old ones naught but the bad their creeds now contain.

We stand so thoroughly in favor of a political millennium that if the good folk engaged in this work will only convince us that that state of political glory cannot be reached save through a new party, and, at the same time, that they have really discovered the true method and the sure road—we had almost said that we would join them. It will be prudent however to reserve our promise until we have had time to look from promise to conclusion, time to consider the motives that impel as well as the objects to be attained. Before we can consent to join this new party there is one principal rule of action that we must insist shall be included in the creed, viz., that *no one belonging to the party will ever consent to hold office.* This adopted, the work to be accomplished will be one of pure patriotism; all other parties will court the power and advice of this new party, and will obey its requests and wishes. One of the greatest elements of discord will be forever put aside, and the party will be left free to dictate to the law maker and the executive, and will be enabled to attain what it deems best for the good of the State. This adopted, its motives will be pure and its aims nothing less than the welfare of the whole people.

Unless this can be made a part of the creed we prefer to remain as we are, thorough Hayes Republicans, and willing to continue putting forth the best efforts and to trust in God and the right. Will the new party adopt this plank?

ON Tuesday of last week a special election was held in Williamsport, at which five Republican and three Democratic common councilmen were elected, and Hon. A. J. Dietrick was elected Recorder. Mr. Dietrick is a gentleman and a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and will make a very competent officer. We congratulate him and the party on their very decided victory.

IT is a matter of interest to the reading community to know whether Alec McClure's continual abuse of the Camerons is for money or glory. It is said by their opponents that the Camerons, when they cannot otherwise control their vilifiers, buy them up. As every man has his price, McClure not excepted, we suppose he is not worth his figures, or the hush money would have have been fubbed, and gambled away, long ere this.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Re-Union.

Fourth Annual Encampment.

HEADQUARTERS, MARIETTA, OHIO, May 23d, 1877.

To the Veterans of all branches of Military and Naval Service throughout the United States:

COMRADES.—Three annual encampments of the National Re-Union have been held at Caldwell, Ohio, the last one having an average daily attendance of 15,000, with 27 States represented. The attendance last year demonstrated that the gathering has outgrown the place and accommodations. It has been decided, therefore, to hold the Fourth Encampment at Marietta, O., September 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1877, and the Executive Committee hereby extend a hearty invitation to all Soldiers, Sailors and Veterans of all grades and branches of the service, without distinction, to meet with us as above. In this matter we know no politics, no North nor South, but wish to meet upon the broad platform of a common and united country.

The most extensive preparations are under way to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the great gathering. The city has offered the use of all public buildings, parks, &c. The general Government and the State of Ohio have voted us the use of artillery, tents, muskets, ammunition, battle flags, &c. The Ohio National Guards will generally encamp with us, and Gov. Young, with staff, has accepted an invitation to be present, and review them. This county alone will furnish a battalion of 800 to 1,000 men for escort and camp duty. An immense Camp will be located near the city, on the bank of the Muskingum River.

The President, all State Governors, and leading civilians and military men have been invited, and are generally expected in camp. Correspondence had with General Sherman and General Cockrell (late of the Confederate service,) lead us to hope that both, so far as they can tell now, will be with us, and we hope to announce others shortly.

The exercises will consist of artillery salutes, brass band contests, dress parades, experience meetings, sham battles, &c.

A boarding bureau, on the Centennial plan, will be established for those who desire private entertainment. Those who wish to go into camp should form messes and bring blankets, &c., along. We furnish shelter and fuel for camp fires only, but will allow a few sutler stores in camp, where supplies can be had at reasonable rates.

The Executive Committee will be pleased to take charge of and return to owners at the next Re-Union, any relics of the late War that holders may be disposed to have returned. The return of a captured sword by Major Estes, of Texas, to Col. Archer of the 17th Iowa Regiment, at the Re-Union of 1875, was an interesting and impressive ceremony.

Marietta can be reached by three leading railroads and two navigable rivers, the Ohio and Muskingum. Direct rail connection can be made from Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The lowest possible excursion rates will be procured, and parties should club together and write for rates from their respective homes. Further information cheerfully given upon application to the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

D. P. BOSWORTH,
Chairman Executive Committee.

R. B. HOOVER, Secretary.

Gen. Butler's Letter to Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana.

Gen. Butler has written a letter of condolence to Marshal Pitkin—it letter of condolence it may be called—in which there seems to run a vein of sarcasm which has excited no little newspaper talk, and also provoked a reply from Mr. MacVeagh, whose letter we also publish below. These letters are only useful insomuch as they show what little acts great men will do:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, '77.

MY DEAR PITKIN:—I have yours of the 15th inst., informing me that when you were in Washington both the President and Mr. Devens, the Attorney-General, gave you substantial assurance that you would not be disturbed in your office of United States Marshal, being a native of the State of Louisiana and a good Republican, and against whom no official malfeasance or personal dereliction from the path of right had been shown, and who, therefore, came eminently within the provisions of civil service reform, which is the corner stone, as I understand it, of the Republican administration. I am certain, therefore, that the President and Attorney-General would never have asked your resignation of the office of Marshal, as you say they have done, in contravention to their assurances and in disregard of the principles of civil service reform. I am bound, therefore, from what I know of both these gentlemen, to believe that they intend in good faith to carry out their assurances and preserve their principles. One fault I find with your letter is that you do not make sufficient allowance for political necessities and entanglements, by which good men are compelled to do that which they would rather not do.

It is an open secret here, as I am informed, that Col. Wharton, your competitor, aided Mr. MacVeagh, one of the Commissioners at New Orleans, very largely in getting a portion of the members of the Republican Legislature to desert from Packard and go over to Nicholls, by which a Returning Board Legislature was put under the control of Nicholls, and then that Legislature enabled the commission to advise that, as the Legislature had recognized the Nicholls Government, the President was bound to withdraw the troops. It is also asserted that $2,000 was to be paid to the leading deserting legislators and only $200 to others, disguised in the latter case in the shape of mileage, so that Mr. Johnson, a colored man, speaking out of the innocence of his heart, said on the floor of the House that all he wanted was to get his mileage and go home. It is also asserted here that Col. Wharton, being the instrument selected by Mr. MacVeagh to do this piece of business, had his promise of being made Marshal if he successfully accomplished it.

Now, Wharton performed his side of the bargain, and I think you are very unreasonable in objecting that the Administration should carry out their side of it, or, at least, do the best they can so to do. It ought to satisfy Wharton that they have asked you to resign, and you won't, and therefore they have done the best they could to make good MacVeagh's bargain, and as they can't, Wharton ought to be satisfied, precisely like my friend Gen. Garfield, who, having done his best, and succeeded in electing Mr. Stanley Matthews to the Senate at the request of the President, as it is said, on the agreement that the President would make him Speaker of the House of Representatives, will have to be, and ought to be, satisfied with a fair, honest and "hearty" endeavor on the part of the President to do all he can to make him Speaker, and if he fails, Garfield will have nobody to blame but himself for not remembering that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Now, my dear Mr. Pitkin, I call upon you, by the love you bear to the Republican party and its principles, in memory of the sacrifices you have made during and since the war as a Union man in Louisiana, for the safety of the country, and not for the sake of holding office under the United States, not to throw any impediment in the way of the President's fulfilling all the bargains which his subordinates made, as necessary steps in inaugurating his Southern policy, which is to be of so great and incalculable advantage, not only to the party which you love so well, but also to the country, for the unity and pacification of which you have given the best days of your manhood. I wrote thus to you because I thought I detected in your note to me what seemed to be an unreasonable tone of complaint that you are thus to be sacrificed. Remember that Abraham was about to sacrifice his only son, Isaac, the child of his old age, to what he believed to be the will of God and the necessities of his people, and the Good Book does not make mention of any unreasonable complaints or outcries of Isaac on that occasion, and so, when you find that the President, in obedience to the call of his country and the public exigency for its pacification, deems it necessary to sacrifice you, and take away your office and give it to one who wore the gray when you stood in the blue, you ought not to kick and squirm any more than Isaac did when he lay upon the altar under the knife of his father, Abraham. I am sorry that I cannot write you any other words of comfort and consolation, but such as I have I give unto you.

I am yours, truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

J. R. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal, New Orleans.

Reply of Wayne MacVeagh:

"Your informant happens to have told you the exact opposite of the truth in every statement respecting me. Colonel Wharton did not aid me at New Orleans, but was one of the adherents of the Packard government to the end. He did not manage to transact any kind of business for me; he did not receive any promise from me in respect to any office. I have not asked the President to appoint him Marshal. So much for that portion of your letter. Where I am now I do not need to deny the silly story about the use of money, or to declare it to be—as you well know it to be—a base and cowardly falsehood. For those who do not know me perhaps I ought to add that, apart from any repugnance on my part to the crime, there were two practical difficulties in the way of my committing it. I had no money of my own to spare, and it is only a military commandant of New Orleans in time of war who can safely appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use. The fact is that the enemies of reconciliation in Louisiana wasted their time in trying to discover or invent some kind of bargain with which at once to account for its success and to discredit it. Strange as it may seem to them, political results are still attainable in this country by straightforward and honest methods; and the country will judge the result we secured by its fruits in comparison with the fruits of the opposite policy, comparing the four years to come of honest and lawful government with the eight years just ended of hatred, intimidation, outrage, corruption, anarchy and murder. Therefore, from the bitterness of good men misguided, and of bad men disappointed, I appeal to the generous judgment of the American people, and I await their decision upon the subject of our labors in Louisiana, not with misgiving or excuses, but with confidence and pride.

Yours truly,

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Dastardly Murder by Bulldozers.

Another cold blood murder has been added to the already fearfully long list that blackens the fair fame of the South. This time it was a colored man named James Laws, of East Feliciana, Louisiana. A crowd of bulldozers rode up to Laws' house and found him seated on the porch with his mother. They said: "Ha! halloo, Laws. Have you got back?" He arose and answered them, and was instantly shot dead. This was on Saturday night. In reference to the assassination of Laws, ex-Gov. Packard states that just before his return to East Feliciana Laws wrote to him, stating that, on account of his presiding at the only Republican meeting that was held in East Feliciana during the late campaign, and his consequent enforced absence from the parish, his business as a merchant he feared had been destroyed, and begging Packard's influence to get him a position in the custom-house. Packard further says that Laws had told him his life was in danger, as he had testified before the Howe Senate Committee, giving the names of prominent citizens who had threatened his life, and as he believed, has caused his store to be fired. Packard further asserts that Laws was one of the best and most conservative colored men of the whole of the Feliciana district, and had previously held several influential positions, with the full acquiescence of the people, and was a taxpayer, owning $30,000 or $40,000 worth of property. Nothing could have been more dastardly than this murder, and if it had happened in Centre county the whole community would rise up in indignation and leave no stone unturned to bring the scoundrels who committed it to justice. But down in Louisiana it is different, and to be a murderer of a "nigger" is a recommendation for political honors.

THE letter of President Hayes to Secretary Sherman is one of the most admirable epistles that has ever emanated from a Presidential pen. Had his eminent predecessor promulgated the same view before the last election, officially, the different electoral colleges would not have been encumbered with ineligible officials, to the detriment of the Republican cause as well as to place doubt in the result. The letter speaks for itself, and we trust that meddlesome officials shall be taught that it will not be to their interest to mistake its text or real meaning.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have read the partial report of the Commission appointed to examine the New York Custom-House. I concur with the Commission in their recommendations. It is my wish that the collection of the revenues should be free from partisan control and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on put lic questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Kitty's Choice.

A wealthy old farmer was Absalom Lee,
He had but one daughter, the mischievous Kitty,
So fair, and so good, and so gentle was she,
That lovers came wooing from country and city;
The first and the boldest to ask for her hand
Was a trimly-dressed dandy, who worshiped her tin;
She replied, with a smile he could well understand,
"That she'd marry no ape for the sake of his skin!"

The next was a merchant from business retired,
Rich, gouty and gruff—a presuming old sinner;
Young Kitty's fair form and sweet face he admired,
And thought to himself, "I can easily win her."
So he showed her his palace, and made a bluff bow,
And said she might live there; but wickedly then
Kitty told him she'd long ago made a rash vow
"Not to marry a bear for the sake of his den!"

A miser came next; he was fearless and bold
In claiming his right to fair Kitty's affection:
He said she'd not want for a home while his gold
Could pay for a cabin to give her protection.
Half vexed at his boldness, but calm in a trice,
She curtesied, and thanked him, and blushingly then
Demurely repeated her sage aunt's advice,
"Not to marry a hog for the sake of his pen!"

The next was a farmer, young, bashful and shy;
He feared the bold wooers who came from the city;
But the flush on his cheek, and the light in his eye,
Soon kindled a flame in the bosom of Kitty.
"My life will be one of hard labor," he said,
"But, darling, come share it with me, if you can."
"I suppose," she replied, gaily tossing her head,
"I must marry the farm for the sake of the man."

The Bashful Lover.

Ah, well! John came to-night and stood
For full an hour beside the bars;
And we two watched between the trees
The glimmer of the moon and stars.
John acted very strange, I think—
I wish I knew the reason why;
I really thought he meant to say
Something, to-night, besides good-bye.

John's coming here quite often now;
I'm sure I don't know why he should—
Although my sister Mary says
It's talked about the neighborhood
That he is making love to me—
The strangest thing I ever heard;
For if it's true, how queer it is
That John has never said a word.

Ah, well! I shouldn't care so much
If John himself had told me so;
For then he might have said it all
Upon his own account, you know.
But he's so bashful, I believe
He'd never dare to speak out plain,
I hope he'll muster courage up,
And try it, when he comes again.

It cannot be that I'm to blame—
I'm sure I've helped him all I could;
I've always met him at the bars
And talked as any woman would
That had a lover whom she liked,
And waited with her heart aglow
For him to break the subject first,
And then how quick she'd let him know!

But John, he keeps a coming still,
Just as he has for twelve months past;
I've thought sometimes it looked as though
I'd have to speak myself at last.
I'm bound that he shall know the truth,
And now, resolved, I cannot wait
For him to find it out himself;
And so, next time, I'll try my fate.

Saturday Night.

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow, you know;
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white;
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes;
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all round her chair,
Hearing them lisp forth their evening prayer,
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
Who loved to gather the lambs to his fold;
Watching, they listen with weary delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones are all asleep;
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Tucking the blanket round each little form;
Kissing each little face, rosy and bright—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying as only a mother can pray,
"God guide and keep them from going astray."

Our Story Teller.

Aunt Jem's Bonnet.

Did you ever watch a canary bird flying about in its cage, and turning its head knowingly from side to side, as if it were in deep meditation upon some subject through all its restless hurry? Well, very much after that same fashion, Miss Jemima Veer went flitting about in the little drab house under the hill one bright spring morning. She shook out the white muslin curtains with a tender respect for their old age, and arranged them so that the darns should not show, placed a cushion carefully over damages wrought by little feet in the seat of the old-fashioned rocking-chair, and dusted the tall clock in the corner as faithfully as if its long hand were not missing. In truth, that room was a sort of hospital for disabled furniture; but then the invalids all had such a cozy, well-cared-for look that one never thought of noticing their deficiencies; and the little brown-eyed, brown-haired woman who bustled about among them was as bright and cheery as need be. But this day there was an unsolved problem looking out from the eyes, and now and then Miss Jemima would come to a momentary pause in her occupation, and strike an interrogation-point attitude at the end of some mental question. At last she stopped by one of the windows, and drew from her pocket a somewhat faded green-and-silver purse—a lean, dyspeptic-looking purse, that flopped about in a downcast way, as if aware that it would be called upon to deliver up what it had not got. Miss Veer's thorough fingers searched its utmost depth, then turned it wrong side up and shook it, that no shirking penny might be hidden away in its corners. The amount in her hand was small enough when all was done. She counted it forward and backward, but it didn't grow any either way; so she closed her fingers over it, with the faintest breath of a sigh, and said, with a decided shake of her head:

"I can't do it. Teddy wants new shoes, Rob *must* have a jacket, and a bonnet isn't to be thought of."

Which didn't follow at all; for she thought of it more vigorously than ever after having ascertained beyond a doubt that there was no money to buy a new one. She did not need to look at the one she had worn all winter to see how shabby it was; she could *feel* that, even with it away up stairs in the bandbox. It had been twisted and turned, made and re-made, from year to year, until it was "poor but respectable" no longer, besides being all out of season; and so her head, bereft of its ancient shelter, went seeking a new covering. When the house was all in order, and Rob and Teddy laudably employed in trying to plough up the back yard with the flour scoop, she went up stairs, and from among the cast-off treasures of a certain old red chest in the attic fished up a straw bonnet—immense in size, yellow in color, and of shape indescribable. She laughed at the effect as she tried it on before her tiny mirror; but, after all, it was not a laughing matter; indeed, it seemed more like a crying one as she turned the antique affair in her hand and wondered soberly what it would be possible to make of it.

Upon her meditations there suddenly broke the slight rustle of a stiff dress, and the sound of a footstep that spoke of dignity and one hundred and fifty pounds, and announced the coming of Aunt Hester. It was the only announcement that lady thought it necessary to make; for she entered without the formality of a knock, seated herself in the rocking-chair, or attempted to do so, but immediately resumed her feet again.

"Hum! I advise you to put that chair out of the way, Jemima. One can't be always remembering that the bottom is broken out," she remarked, severely; unless, indeed, you intend it as a trap to catch your friends in."

"If that was the object, I'd set it just outside the gate, and try to catch them before they got in," Miss Jemima whispered rebelliously, to herself, as she arose to bring forward another chair—a sound, substantial wooden one.

Aunt Hester surveyed it doubtfully, as if she suspected some deception, but finally settled herself in it, shook her black alpaca into proper folds, and said:

"I thought I would call to see how you were getting on."

It did occur to Jemima that if she had known of her coming she would have got so far on as to be out of sight; but she only answered, quietly:

"About as usual we are, thank you, Aunt Hester."

"Aunt Jem! Aunt Jem!" cried Rob and Teddy, making a rush from the yard, getting terribly mixed up in the door-way, and each trying to explain the other's remarks before he had made any. "Deed, Aunt Jem, we won't hurt it any—a rumbreller to build a barn with; 'cause we can't put our horses nowhere; and we want it top o' the chicken coop. Say, may we?"

"Yes, dear, yes; but don't be so noisy, boys. Don't you see Aunt Hester is here?" answered Aunt Jem, indulgent, but distressed.

"Yes; that's what we don't want to come in for," answered Teddy, with refreshing frankness. "Won't you please to hand the rumbrella out, Aunt Jem?"

Aunt Jem produced the umbrella, in full consciousness that her visitor was watching with grim disapproval, and was prepared for the speech that came next.

"You are spoiling those children, Jemima—completely spoiling them. I am really astonished at you."

It was a point upon which the lady's astonishment had become chronic, so Jemima did not attempt to lessen it, and a momentary silence ensued.

"Ah!" said Aunt Hester, in a more gracious tone, after her eyes had scanned every other article in the room, and rested finally on the bonnet. "What do you propose to do with that, my dear?"

"I don't know," answered Jemima, rather disconsolately.

"I recollect that bonnet. I thought it looked familiar, and I remember now. It was one my daughter Susan wore for a season or so, and then gave to your mother," pursued Aunt Hester, growing complacent over the memory of by-gone benevolence. "It is a very excellent braid, with a great deal of wear in it. Out of shape, to be sure, but I think it could be made over into a very suitable bonnet for you."

The "very excellent" article had appeared old enough and ugly enough before, but it looked a trifle older and uglier still to poor Jemima now, though she scarcely knew why. She turned it about on her hand, and fell to wondering a little drearily why it was she never had anything new—anything all her own. It seemed to her that all her life she had been obliged to build upon other people's foundations, to make straight where others had blundered, and take up things where others had stopped. Her work never came to her in the raw material; it was always what somebody else had used, or spoiled, or begun. Back through the twenty-eight years of her life, so nearly as she could remember, it had been the same. Housekeeping cares had fallen early upon her childish shoulders, when her invalid mother died. Then there had been the constant planning and working to procure what her careless, improvident father did not provide, to economize where he wasted; a pretty sister to be snubbed by and worked for, until she made a runaway marriage with a gentlemanly scamp; and the same sister to console and care for during what remained of her brief life, when she came back, deserted and broken-hearted. Rob and Teddy were the legacies she left. Well, they were not Jemima's own, either; but they were a wonderful comfort to her. The very thought of them made her pause suddenly in the midst of her questioning whether she would not have builded better and more successfully if she could have laid her own corner-stones—reared a structure of her own—instead of filling breaches in the broken walls of others. Those two little faces stopped the train of "might have beens," and made her murmur, woman that she was, "Dear boys! I wouldn't give *them* up for anything!"

"It can be whitened, pressed into shape, and made very presentable," broke in Aunt Hester's voice.

"True," answered Jemima, slowly, thinking of her life instead of her bonnet. "Yes, I hope it will be made presentable at last, though it does not look so now."

"Why, it's the best of braid," interposed Aunt Hester, with some severity. She fancied the remark was a slight disparagement of her daughter Susan's taste—a thing not to be tolerated.

That tone aroused Jemima from her reverie at once. She discovered the good qualities of the braid immediately, and Aunt Hester, somewhat mollified, took her departure.

"Send it to a milliner's, and have it bleached and made over; advice very easy to give, but not so easy to take, under the circumstances," commented Jemima, left to herself again. "No, most excellent bonnet, you will have to submit to being sewed over by my own fingers, and no others, and take such bleaching as I can give you. Pity, considering your past grandeur, but it can't be helped."

She was an energetic little woman, and so in a very short space of time she had arranged in the back yard a closely covered barrel, with a pan of coals sprinkled with brimstone placed in the bottom of it, and the antiquated straw fastened near the top, and left to whiten in the smoke. Rob and Teddy were duly advised of the contents of the barrel, and warned not to molest it; and then Miss Jemima went cheerily back to the house and her work of darning small stockings and planning for diminutive jackets.

The out-of-door world was very lovely that spring morning, and she stole glances at it now and then through the little window—delighting in the fresh green grass and blossom-laden trees of the tiny yard in front, and watching with kindly, human interest the occasional passers-by on the road beyond. These last were not many, for it was only a quiet village road; but presently there passed a team with an unusual load—a large, heavy millstone. The driver walked beside it as it moved slowly along, and following it a short distance behind was another person, whom Jemima scanned more closely—a man some thirty-three or four years of age, medium sized, bronzed and bearded, and dressed in a plain suit of gray. There was nothing very remarkable in his appearance; nevertheless, he was a personage of some interest to the villagers as being the new owner of the mill over the hill. The former owner had failed to make it profitable, and for a year or two it had stood idle. When, therefore, it was known that it had been sold, and was to be repaired and put in running order, there was a variety of opinions and some shaking of heads among the sages of the little place. There were some who carried their disinterested kindness so far as to inform the new comer that it "wouldn't pay," he would "sink money," &c. To all of which Cade Barclay listened good-naturedly, answering but little, except with his frank, sunny smile, and then went steadily on his way, apparently quite undisturbed by their predictions.

Of the merits of the question or the man Jemima knew nothing; but there was a quiet, resolute air about him, a certain self-reliance and determination betraying itself, even in his firm, quick step as he passed, that gave her the impression that he saw quite as clearly into his own affairs as others could see for him, and made her fancy that she should trust his judgment as soon as that of the wisest of them all. The road wound around the little house, and up over the hill at the back of the garden, so that the great wheel and its owner disappeared from her view at the front window while she was still thinking of them. So little that was new came to disturb the serenity of the place that it was not marvelous that the people indulged in speculations concerning this enterprise, or that Jemima, in her nook, should feel some interest in it. Her meditations were still tending in that direction, when suddenly there came a rushing, rolling sound, a crashing as of breaking bushes, a scream from Rob and Teddy that would have done credit to two Indians, and then something struck the corner of the house so heavily as to make it all jar and tremble.

Jemima sprang to her feet, and was out at the door in an instant. The boys were cetainly not killed; she saw that at a glance; neither were they injured in lung or limb, for the shouting and gesticulating were wild and furious.

"Aunt Jem! Oh, aunt Jem, look! Just look!"

Aunt Jem did look—at the broken back fence, leveled currant-bushes, flattened flowerbeds, and last at the front yard, where reposed the cause of all the mischief—the large millstone.

"It comed tumbling the hill right down to our back yard, and some of the fence was there besides the currant-bushes, and Rob and me we yelled, you'd better believe!" lucidly explained the astonished Teddy.

"It is a mercy you were not killed," began Aunt Jem's trembling lips; but Rob interrupted her with another vociferous "Oh, look!" and pointed to a brisk bonfire that was springing up in front of them. Jemima's bleaching apparatus has been overturned, and the coals emptied out of the pan had set the barrel in a blaze. A bucket or two of water soon extinguished the fire; but alas for the bonnet! it was woefully blackened instead of whitened, and burned beyond all possibility of making over.

The group gathered around the ruins in dismay, for the children were quick to detect the look of trouble in Aunt Jem's face, and even they understood the case well enough to know that articles destroyed were not always easily replaced.

"No one hurt, I hope?" said a voice just beside them—a manly voice, though a trifle hurried and anxious.

Jemima looked up, met the kindly, questioning glance of a pair of blue eyes, and recognized Mr. Barclay. She started a little, not having noticed his approach, but she answered, promptly, "No, sir; no one hurt in the least."

"Really, I don't know how such an accident could have happened," he remarked, as if even yet bewildered by the affair. "There must have been some carelessness in loading the stone, I suppose; for when we were part way up the hill the wagon tilted a little, and the stone slipped off and came crashing down. Its force was mostly spent before it reached your place, but I see it has done damage enough as it is;" and a swift, comprehensive glance swept flower-beds and broken bushes.

"Nothing very serious—nothing but what a little labor will make right again," courageously and politely responded Miss Jemima, noticing the direction his eyes had taken.

"No it won't," interposed Master Teddy; "'cause Aunt Jem's bonnet what she had a bleechin' in the barrel is all burned up. It was goin' to be her Sundayest one, too; an' now she can't go to meetin' nor nothin'; only I'll lend you my hat, Aunt Jem."

"Hush, hush, Teddy!" whispered Aunt Jem, pressing the little fat hand that slid into hers, in appreciation of the offered sympathy, though her face grew suddenly rosy, and it required some effort to betray no discomposure. "No, sir; there's not much harm done. I am thankful it is no worse."

"So am I. Some one might have been killed by it," he answered, gravely, stealing a curious glance at the charred barrel meanwhile, and pondering Teddy's remark. Not very well versified in millinery matters was Cade Barclay. A sister he had never had, and his mother had been dead now nearly a year. Where the neat, Quaker-like bonnets she had worn during her lifetime came from it never had occurred to him to inquire; but he felt tolerably certain that they had not been conjured out of a barrel in the back yard. He knew that there were places where such articles were sold, and fancied that most ladies bought them. Brewing them at home in barrels over a fire, struck him as rather an original plan, and he strongly suspected Teddy's lament taken into account, that it indicated a shortness of funds. He was very sorry for the mischief his rolling stone had caused, and this particular part of it seemed the most difficult to remedy.

"You must let me compensate as far as possible for the trouble I have caused you," he began; but Miss Jemima so quickly and decidedly declared the injury of no consequence that there was nothing more to be said. His honest heart was still perplexing itself over the problem when a small specimen of the canine race presented itself to view, and Teddy caught it up.

"This is my dog; he came to live with us without nobody askin' him. Aunt Jem don't like him much 'cause he ain't a Newfoundlander; he's a rat terror."

"Ah, is he?" said Mr. Barclay, becoming suddenly interested. "Such an animal is very useful about a mill sometimes, where there are a great many rats and mice. I wouldn't mind giving five dollars for him, if you were willing to let him go. Would you sell him for that?"

"Yes, sir," answered Teddy, promptly; and a bill was pressed into the little palm, and the dog transferred to its new owner.

Miss Jemima viewed this proceeding rather doubtfully; still, as she was not consulted in the matter, and the gentleman appeared as much interested in the bargain as Teddy himself, she did not quite see how to interfere. The dog might be valuable; she really did not know. Mr. Barclay seemed wonderfully well satisfied himself, and held fast to his purchase as if it were a rare prize, while he discussed with Miss Jemima the removal of the ponderous ornament from the front yard.

"You will, at least, let me come and help put this garden in order," he said, as he turned away—a proposition she could not readily have declined, even if he had given her a chance to do so, which he did not.

"Now, Aunt Jem, now you can have a bonnet; and not an old smoked one, either," said Teddy.

And Aunt Jem did have a new bonnet—a pretty white chip, with fresh, spring-like green ribbons, that it seemed a positive luxury to her to put on. You would think a respectable bonnet could scarcely be purchased for so small a sum. Mr. Barclay had entertained some fears on that subject too, though he had offered as high as he had dared for the dog; but he was perfectly satisfied when he saw her come into church the next Sunday, leading Rob and Teddy. Was she to blame for enjoying the whole service better because of those soft, becoming ribbons that framed her pretty brown hair and quiet face? No; she did not think about the bonnet; she only felt it; but when she was at home again, slowly untying the strings before her little mirror, she whispered softly to herself, "I do believe the Great Love that blesses all our lives cares for our happiness even in such little things as these, else all this wouldn't have happened so strangely."

It took a good many evenings to get those flower-beds into perfect order again, but Mr. Barclay persevered in his work with praiseworthy fidelity; and having bestowed so much labor upon them, it was natural that he should feel a more than ordinary interest in them, and visit them frequently all through the summer. There were many happy evenings spent in the tiny moonlit portico, with the conversation wandering to deeper than floral subjects; and he learned to look upon that spot as a little haven of peace, and gentle, thoughtful, unselfish Aunt Jem as the pleasantest of companions. So it happened that when the autumn came he had won her consent to by taking care of her flower-beds and buying her new bonnets always.

A Plea for the Sparrow.

Dr. A. J. Traveler, of Marysville, Perry county, writes as follows to the Harrisburg "Telegraph:" The English sparrow. Does it destroy fruit buds? I have of late seen several statements going the rounds of the newspapers in the affirmative, some of which have given the names of the authors, which is honorable, so far as their belief and intentions are concerned.

But, gentlemen, please stop and investigate, and see if you are not laboring under a false impression. I was among the first to encourage the sparrows to locate in your vicinity. Having a lot devoted to the growing of apples, pears, peaches, cherries and other fruits, the trees in which were literally ruined by caterpillars and other vermin, I was anxious to test the value of the sparrows. Having erected boxes for their accommodation four years ago, they took up their permanent abode in my lot.

The first year there was a decrease of vermin, and a good crop of fruit; and by the second year there was not a caterpillar to be seen, and every tree was overbearing, with a perfect swarm of sparrows amongst them.

Now, a few words about the "destruction of fruit buds." In the first place let me say that I will give one dollar for every well authenticated case of destruction of a sound fruit bud by the English sparrow, notwithstanding the assertions made by persons in good faith in the papers. Even some of my neighbors have come to me and asserted that they watched them and saw them picking out the buds.

I told those parties that they were mistaken, and went with them to prove their error; and I have not failed in a single instance to vindicate the honor of the sparrow. The whole secret is simply this: When you see a sparrow "pecking" a fruit bud, especially apple or pear, go immediately and investigate that bud with a magnifying glass of moderate power, or in most cases simply with the naked eye, and you will find that the object of their search is a species of small lice, or their larvæ, on the inner side of the leaflets to the buds.

And it may be that in searching after these lice or larvæ the sparrow may dissect a fruit bud, but never for the sake of the fruit germ. I have paid special attention to this matter for the last couple of weeks, and I notice the birds going from bud to bud every morning after their prey, but cannot discover any other purpose on their part.

Gentlemen, please investigate more closely, and do not jump at conclusions too hastily. I have for many years paid special attention to fruit growing and horticulture, in a small way, and am a friend to insect destroyers.

Why People do not Marry Better.

You have seen a beautiful girl, beautiful in person and spirit, graceful in form and feature, and of a lovely disposition, married to a man of common mould. Who cannot recall many such instances? Then again, you see strong, intellectual men—men in every way superior—so grievously mismated! It has often been remarked that if matches are made in heaven, they must have got dreadfully shaken up and misplaced on their way down.

Now it is very natural not only that people should, in the first place, all want to marry well themselves, but also, in the second place, that their own friends should be particularly well married. At the same time, when we take a broad, philosophical, true view of the matter, what do we find our conclusion to be on the subject? It is very simple, and it is this: Marriage, on the whole, cannot average above a certain medium quality; in other words, marriages, in general, must be precisely on the level with the ordinary character of the persons of which the community is made up. And, as a comprehensive proposition, the whole problem of marriage is reduced to this question: Is it better for such people to marry each other or to live single?

It is inevitable that, as marriage is general, there must be thousands of instances in which parents will be disappointed at matches which their children make. Love is mysterious, and it leads the feet of boys and girls in directions where their fathers and mothers would fain not have them go. They will not select the companions for life which others would select for them. The most that can be done to render marriage happier, is to contribute what one can to the improvement of the whole community. It is not in your power to foresee who may become your son-in-law or your daughter-in-law—perhaps it may be the very last person on earth you would expect.

Whatever parents do, therefore, for the physical, intellectual and moral education of the whole people, will in a manner tend to increase the chances that their own sons and daughters will succeed in obtaining partners for life suited to their several dispositions.

Let Them Alone.

Never try to rob any one of his good opinion of himself. It is the most cruel thing you can do. Moreover, it is by no means doing as you would be done by. Crush a woman's self-esteem, and you make her cross-grained and snappish. Do the same with a man, and you only make him moreso. You may mean to create a sweet, humble creature, but you'll never do it. The people who think best of themselves are apt to be best. Women grow pretty in believing they are so, and fine qualities often crop out after one has been told one has them. It only gratifies a momentary spite to force your own unfavorable opinion of him deep in another's mind. It never, never, never did any good. Ah, if this world, full of ugly people, and awkward people, of silly people and vain people, knew its own deficiencies, what a sitting in sackcloth and ashes we should have! The greatest of all things that a man can possess is a satisfactory identity. If that which he calls I pleases him, it is well with him; otherwise, he is utterly wretched. Let your fellow-beings alone, hold no truthful mirrors before their eyes, unless with a pure intention to uproot sin. So may a mirror without a flaw never be prepared for you. In those things which we cannot help, may we ever be blind to our own shortcomings. We are neither ugly, nor awkward, nor uninteresting to ourselves, if we do not know it. A fool may have the wisdom of Solomon in his own conceit. Let him be, and the path to the grave will be easier for him to tread—you will be no worse, he much better. Leave every man as much self-esteem as his conscience will allow him to cherish. It may be pleasure to enlighten people as to their faults of mind and person, but it is certainly not a duty.

THE NAMES OF NAILS.—The terms "four-penny," "six-penny," "ten-penny," etc., as applied to nails, mean this: "'Four-penny' means four pounds to the thousand nails, 'six-penny' six pounds to the thousand nails, and so on. It is an old English term, and meant, at first, 'ten-pound' nails (the thousand being understood), but the old Englishman clipped it to 'ten-pun,' and from that to 'ten-punny;' and so it generated until 'penny' was substituted for 'pound.' So, when you ask for four-penny nails, now-a-days, you want those a thousand of which will weigh four pounds; but in these degenerate times, we question whether you will get as many as a thousand in that weight. When a thousand nails weigh less than a pound they are called tacks, brads, etc., and are reckoned by ounces (to the thousand); so you will see '8-oz,' '10-oz,' 16-oz,' etc. on papers of tacks."

Rich Farmers.

We are told that young farmers leave the farms because their homes are unattractive, and parents are unjust and unkind to them; we believe there is very little truth in the statement. Very often those complain the loudest who have the least cause to complain. The men and women who hewed homes out of the forests and converted the wilderness into fruittul fields by patient industry, bore the burdens of life bravely, and we heard very little about the isolation and drudgery of farm life. Some of the young men who live in luxury and idleness, and do not like to work because their fathers were industrious and prosperous, have gone the fastest down to ruin. Honesty and industry rising above silly pride and idleness is the safeguard of individual and national life. Every farmer can be rich in honor, rich in good works, and true manhood. This is the best kind of circulating medium; there is no limit to its issue, no danger following in the wake of its vast circulation. We can have wealth of heart without robbing the poor, or asking favors of the rich.

Men who plow their own land, produce more than they can consume, and meet all their obligations honorably, have all the riches that are really requisits for them to live virtuous and honorable lives. Plain living and high thinking is far better than fashionable finery and foolish display. They do not need to use their wives for a barricade to keep their creditors at bay. Instead of taking advantage of the bankrupt law, they take advantage of the law of truth and righteousness, and honorable, upright dealings between man and man all their lives long. It is no disparagement to farmers if sudden or great wealth accruing from a wide spread industry, can be diffused through every virtuous home, humble dwelling and log house throughout the length and breadth of the land; so much the better for common humanity.

The virtuous poor, toiling for an honorable existence, very often make the best of what they have. It is not one family in a hundred thousand, but a hundred thousand families rejoicing in abundance that constitutes the true wealth of a nation.

"On Call."

"I can't jes git it from my head how dose business men can borrow money on call an' make it pay," Brother Gardner was explaining at the market. "De odder day I borrowed two dollars of dat Mister Brown on Grove street, and I was jess dat fool 'nuff to show off a leetle, so I tole him I wanted to borrow dat two dollar bill on call. Well, what you s'pose happened?"

"He didn't have any two dollars to lend!" called out one of the whitewashers.

"You got de money and jumped de town!" put in a second.

"Gemlen, I know dis town, an' dis town knows me," stiffly replied Mr. Gardner.

"I believe my money is as good as my word among de best business men. No, sir; tuk de money, went home, an' I hadn't been in de house ten minutes when dat Brown came along and sung out:

"Brudder Gardner, I'se calling you—I'se calling over de fence for dat two dollar bill!"

"Dere dat money was on call, an' dere he was calling for it, an' I had to hand 'em ober. When an ole man like me hez got his mind made up to have fried oysters for breakfast, an' a finanshul smash like dat comes down upon him, it jess makes de shivers go up'n down his back widout regard to ceremony."

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of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

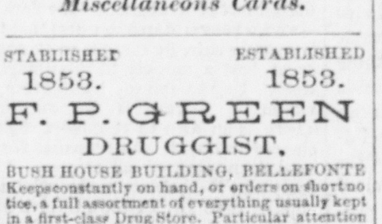
v8no46 1y

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.



SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851	World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853	World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867	World's Fair, Phila., 1876

ALSO

COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
21-3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a nea stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building. Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, (qua to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a ll kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 2no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a speciality. v8n1-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v6n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use.

9-10-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIOICDAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

PATENTS!

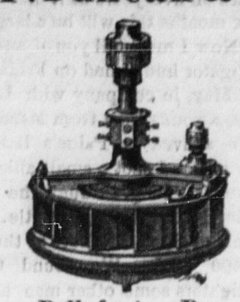
Free Reduced. Entire Cost $55.

Patent Office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within six months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.

J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
19 3m Washington, D. C.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

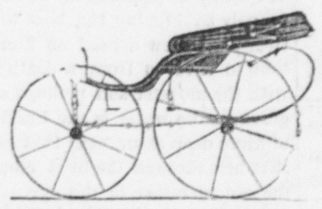
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to J. & J. Harris)

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & STOVES,

No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

January 1, 1877.

Jewelry, Etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In announcing our Annual Spring Exhibition of new goods, particular attention is invited to an additional department opened this season, embracing

SURPLUS STOCK

from all the leading departments in our establishment: Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Goods, amounting to

$70,000 VALUATION,

Which we are now offering below cost of manufacture.

A personal visit and inspection of these goods is respectfully solicited, believing it will amply repay all purchasers to avail themselves of this liberal offer.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Articles carefully packed for shipment.

ROBBINS, BIDDLE & CO

No. 1124 Chestnut Street,

17-6teow PHILADELPHIA.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JOHN H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq,

BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 14-6m

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and ewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6l7-no8-tf

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feli it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELER & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 13 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 5 & 9, 132 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 81otf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.
Harrisburg, May 29th, 1877.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg, this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1877, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer, and Auditor-General, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the sixth day of November next.

By order of Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, *Chair'n.*
A. WILSON NORRIS, *Sec'y.*

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., May 28, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I thought it would not be out of place to send another item to your valuable paper, the REPUBLICAN. The thermometer last week stood 93 deg. in the shade, except Saturday, when it stood 77 deg. Last night was nearly cool enough for frost. I have been in this state nearly six months and find the nights always cool and refreshing for sleep. Sometimes sleep is interrupted with an occasional busy-bodied mosquito or flea. The mosquitoes have the same old song they had in Pennsylvania, flying round my ear and whispering "Cousin, Cousin." The worst drawback to Florida is the insects. They are no respecter of persons. But with all this, Florida is fast filling up with Western emigranis, in fact people from every state in the Union. Truly it is prospering and fast recovering from the effects of the late rebellion, which did much harm to the financial interests, and morally and socially.

I have a much more favorable impression of Florida than I had last winter. We came here just after the first cold spell, that killed the orange trees and banana and fig trees, and the country looked very poor. I thought that the most of it could not bear even peas, but I see the very poorest lands, when properly cultivated, will yield abundant crops. At this present writing corn is in roasting ears and looks fine. We have had beans, peas, new potatoes and cucumbers for months to eat at table. Blackberries and huckleberries are ripe and abundant. Peaches will be ripe in two or three weeks; the trees are very full.

I have entered into the sweet potato raising on Mr. B. Fontane's farm. They have a good house on Main street of this town, where I reside. They have built a first-class house, though it is not yet completed. The builder is an excellent mechanic by the name of Lewis Witzle, formerly of Milesburg, Pennsylvania. The house, when completed, will be the prettiest in Gainesville, of which she can boast of some very fine ones. I have rented the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fontane. I intend it as a first-class house, and will run it as such in keeping boarders. I hope the Editor and scores of others will come to Florida and stop and see me, and if they want to spend a little money with me for boarding I won't say anything against it or get angry.

This place is building up rapidly. They can't get the sawed lumber fast enough for building purposes and thus have to work it green. The sound of the hammer is heard on every side and at all points of the compass. The population is about 3,000. If the building goes on five years as it has in the last six months this will be a large city.

Now I must tell you of another grand alligator hunt I had on Friday, the 25th of May, in company with James Goodale, a young man from Macon, Georgia. We arrived at Paine's Lake at about 11 A. M. I shot a small alligator, about five feet long, through the head. My friend shot a large turtle. We then walked along the shore of the lake some 2,000 yards. We found three large alligators some other men had killed, a few days before, lying on the shore. We looked some 1500 yards out on the lake and counted eight alligators all going one way, diagonally across the lake from us. My friend suggested to me that they had a picnic on the other shore. So we retired back one mile along the lake where some men were fishing, catching black bass and frying and eating them, and drinking whiskey, and smoking cigars. This is a great place for picnics and sport. We borrowed a boat, a small craft fit to carry two men but which if hard pushed might carry three. We went out one-half mile or more on the lake and got right among the returning alligators. My friend said they were just returning from their alligator picnic. They swim with a part of their shovel nose out of water, and also the top of their head from the eyes up, from four to six inches, and a small part of the back about a foot and a half from the nose. I aimed at one large monster but missed, as the waves kept the boat in a perpetual motion. I reloaded and shot again, but shot just across his head. He got mad and come toward us. I again loaded as quickly as possible, my friend acting bravely by tracing the boat to keep it steady. I drew a bead on him just in time to save us from a death struggle with the monster and perhaps a watery grave, as the water is one hundred feet or more deep at or near that point. I shot him through the head close above the eye, or rather in the eye. He give one desperate struggle, turned on his head, stretched out his legs to their full extent and died in five minutes time and sunk. It was from twelve to fourteen feet in length. We then pulled for shore thinking we had glory enough for one day.

J. J. LUCAS.

SALONA, May 7, 1877.

Mr. Editor: I write to you to pay a tribute of respect to Dr. Brown, of Howard. My daughter has been attending school at Salona, and on Thursday, the 27th ult., I received notice that she was dangerously ill with acute peritonetis. On arriving I found it necessary to change physicians. Dr. Brown's services were secured, and his gentlemanly bearing and medical skill has won the respect and esteem of all parties here. He has been ably assisted by Dr. Houston, of Clintonville, and Dr. Maloy, of Renova, surgeon-in-chief of the P. & E. R. R., and we are glad to be able to report the case progressing favorably, with good hopes of her recovery. At the writing of this her condition is very much improved.

DR. STRONG.

Centre County Sabbath-School Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the Centre County Sabbath-school Association opened its first session in the Presbyterian church at Hublersburg, on Tuesday evening, May 29, at 7:30, President D. S. Keller in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises, Rev. Crittenden conducted an interesting Bible reading exercise entitled "Christ in the Scriptures."

Rev. J. V. R. Hughes opened the discussion of the subject, "How can we improve the devotional element in our Sunday-schools?" The idea of the worship of God should be made more prominent. We should have a devotional superintendent who will enter upon his work with prayerful, thoughtful consideration, and one who loves the house of God and loves the children that assemble there. We want true Christian men and women to be our teachers, who come with true humility, who are able to exercise a moral and religious influence over the minds of the children. The subject was further discussed by Rev. R. Crittenden, Rev. J. B. Akers, Mr. H. L. Harvey and Mr. Charles F. Cook.

Hymn—"So let our lips and lives express."

The discussion of the topic, "How shall we make our Sunday-school a bond of union among its members?" was opened by Rev. W. E. Fisher. Our observation has taught us that the Sabbath-school is not a bond of union as it ought to be. Let all persons, old and young, take an active part in the work of the Sunday-school; mingle frequently together, not only on the Sabbath, but also on week days, and thus keep up the idea of a family union. The Sabbath-school should be made a topic of frequent conversation so that there may be heart contact among its members. Further remarks were made by Rev. Wm. Laurie, Rev. Hiram King, Mr. E. C. Bender and H. Y. Stitzer, Esq.

Hymn—"Blest be the tie."

The subject "How shall we render Bible truth attractive?" was opened by Rev. Wm. Laurie. We must have an unwavering conviction that the Bible is the word of God, and feel in our own hearts its sacred truths if we wish to impress them on the minds of others. We should not go before a Sabbath-school class without a thorough preparation, and we must have the truths clear and distinct in our minds. We must be interested in the teachings of the Bible and believe every jot and title therein contained. The speaker presented a number of practical ideas with very appropriate illustrations. Remarks were also made by Rev. J. A. Bright and Rev. Thomas McWynch. After prayer by Rev. McWynch the convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

A prayer and praise meeting, conducted by Mr. Isaac Train, was held in the church, beginning at 8:30 A. M. At 9 o'clock the regular services began.

Reading of the Scriptures by the President, and prayer by Rev. W. E. Detwiler.

Music—An anthem by the choir—"The Lord is my sight."

The subject "How can we attract the people to the Sunday-school and retain them there?" was opened by Mr. H. L. Harvey. The speaker gave illustrations of how Sabbath-schools were formerly conducted and then made attractive, and also showed the advantages we have at the present day to make them doubly attractive. Good order, music and an organ, if possible, are necessary to keep alive the interest. Remarks were also made by Revs. Crittenden, King and Hughes, and Messrs. Train and Lucas.

Anthem—"Sweet Sabbath Bells."

Revs. Akers and Lohr and Messrs. Miller, Lucas and Wetzell were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Revs. Hughes and Crittenden and Messrs. Train, Brown and Fleisher were appointed a committee on nominations, and also to fix upon a place for holding the next annual convention.

The topic "The duty of parents in relation to the Sunday-school" was opened by Rev. King. It is the duty of the parents to participate in and be a part of the organization. They should accompany their children and let them see and know that they have an interest in their welfare. The speaker was followed by Revs. Fisher, Bright, McWynch and Crittenden, and by Messrs. Bender, Lucas, Nicholls, Wetzell and Keller.

Hymn—"What shall the harvest be?"

Reading the statistical report by Rev. R. Crittenden.

The subject "The pastor's duty to the Sabbath-school" was opened by Rev. Akers. The Sunday-school is a camp where recruits are trained for the church, and the pastor is the leader who should know how to discipline those recruits thoroughly. Revs. King, Crittenden, Bright and McWynch also took part in the discussion of this subject. After singing the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name" and benediction by Rev. Bright, the convention adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session opened at 1:30 P. M. with the usual devotional exercises.

Prayer by Rev. J. A. Bright.

Anthem by the choir—"Come ye soldiers of the cross."

Rev. Crittenden, as chairman of committee on nominations, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

President, D. S. Keller; Recording Secretary, Clement Dale; Corresponding Secretary, N. S. Bailey; Treasurer, Charles F. Cook; Executive Committee, Revs. King and Crittenden, and Messrs. Harvey, Stitzer and Lyon.

Port Matilda was recommended as the place for holding the next annual convention. The report was unanimously adopted.

At two o'clock the "Young People's" meeting began. It was lead by Rev. Crittenden. Brief addresses were delivered by Revs. Crittenden, Bright, Hughes and D. S. Keller, Esq., which were interspersed with appropriate selections of music taken from "Every Sabbath" and "Gospel Hymns."

Hymn—"Blessed Book."

Anthem—"Sowing and Reaping."

The topic "The grace of giving and how to cultivate it" was opened by Prof. John Hamilton. If we do anything in accordance with our wishes we do it freely, and the world will never be converted unless Christians give of their substance in order to forward the Gospel ministry. It is the duty of every man to give liberally of his means for the advancement of every worthy object.

Music—"Shout the tidings." During the singing a collection was taken up, amounting to $8.39.

The subject "How can the Sunday-school aid the cause of temperance?" was opened by Mr. E. C. Bender. The speaker entertained the audience with very interesting remarks and was followed by Revs. Crittenden, Akers and Detwiler, and Messrs. McKee, Train and Keller.

Hymn—"Yield not to temptation."

Business meeting.

Anthem—"Church of God, awake, arise!"

Revs. Crittenden and Bright were chosen delegates to the next State Sabbath-school Convention. On motion of Prof. Hamilton, the Executive Committee was authorized to name three persons in addition to those already chosen as delegates to the State Convention.

Answers were given to the written questions by the several persons to whom they had been assigned.

The Treasurer made a report of the finances of the organization.

Convention adjourned until 7½ o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Convention opened at 7:30 with reading the Scriptures and prayer by Prof. John Hamilton.

Anthem—"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord."

The topic "The duties of teachers outside the Sabbath-school" was opened by Rev. W. E. Detwiler. There must be a thorough preparation outside the Sabbath-school. The teacher must compare Scripture with Scripture and call to his aid such commentaries as will aid him in gaining a clearer understanding.

Anthem—"Rifted Clouds."

The subject "What are the benefits of local Sunday-school institutes and how should they be conducted?" was opened by Rev. Crittenden. He was followed in his remarks by Messrs. Cook, Harvey, McKee and Keller.

Music—"Sweet Sabbath Bells."

Prof. John Hamilton opened the topic "What results should we aim to secure in our work?" and was followed by Rev. King and Prof. McKee.

Closing hymn—"Blest be the tie that binds."

Benediction.

Convention adjourned to meet at Port Matilda at such time as the Executive Committee shall arrange.

Great interest was manifested throughout the entire exercises. Mrs. J. A. Bright presided at the organ and with the assistance of a well disciplined choir, under the leadership of Prof. John Miller, furnished excellent music for the occasion, and this added increased interest to the exercises. The music was selected from "Every Sabbath" and "Gospel Hymns," but the names of very many of the excellent selections we have been obliged to omit for want of space. Many thanks are due to the kind people of Hublersburg and vicinity for the manner in which they entertained the delegates and others attending the Convention, and also for the lively interest they manifested in all the exercises.

The following is a list of the ministers present:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. Thomas McWynch.....Walker
Rev. Wm. Laurie.....Bellefonte
Rev. J. V. R. Hughes.....Unionville
LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Rev. W. E. Fisher.....Centre Hall
Rev. J. A. Bright.....Hublersburg
REFORMED CHURCH.
Rev. Hiram King.....Bellefonte
EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.
Rev. W. E. Detwiler.....Howard
Rev. J. J. Lohr.....Clinton Dale
METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. Benson Akers.....Howard

A large number of delegates were present representing the different schools in the county, many of whom took an active part in the discussion of the different topics.

CLEMENT DALE,
Secretary.

P. S.—The report of the committee on resolutions will appear in the next week's issue as well as the statistical report of the district missionary.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, '77.

With those remembering the haste of Gideon J. Pillow to turn over to Jeff Davis' bogus government, early in 1861, that large portion of the United States army under his command, also millions of dollars worth of property, and further the cruelties observed towards Federal prisoners that fell into his hands subsequently, it may be gratifying to learn that he is willing to forgive the coercive efforts adopted by the government during the war, and has concluded to extend to it hereafter his invaluable advice and services. He asks nothing in return for this gracious condescension over what is granted ordinary citizens, save the trifling favor of an appointment to the position vacated by the death of Judge Emmons, of the United States western circuit, for which purpose he is now here modestly pushing his suit. In the exuberance of his reconciliation he has written a letter to the President assuring him of his support and suggesting how easily the Mexican problem may be solved by adopting his (Pillow's) plan of stealing or otherwise acquiring two Mexican states, thus pushing our frontier line further southward to a natural boundary, at the same time capturing a good deal of the highly intellectual, pacific and desirable material produced in most southern latitudes, out of which to make valuable citizens.

The new party sensation fell flat and apparently stone dead before it was thirty-six hours born and is only referred to in terms of ridicule and derision, while the Mexican business is reported to have been disposed of for the time by a formal notification to that government that authority will be given our commanding officer to pursue all depredators upon Texas soil till they are caught and punished, in harmony with the suggestions of General Ord. It is not learned that any notice was taken of the threatened filibustering invasion, at the conference of the General with the Cabinet ministers and General Sherman; nevertheless the subject is still much talked of and is of some interest here.

Some fun is anticipated from the expected letter writing joust between Knights Butler on the one hand, and Wayne MacVeagh, Jack Wharton and perhaps other members of the New Orleans commission on the other. The former has furnished ample evidence in the past that he is mighty with the pen if not the sword; and MacVeigh's exasperating allusions to his enemy's New Orleans career, in denying the imputations of his celebrated Pitkin letter of mock condolence, has only served, so Butler's friends say, to arouse him; and he will soon return to the charge, well mounted and thoroughly equipped. As every one knows, it is not like the General to neglect his data in making a specific charge, and we may confidently look to see the wool fly at the next tilt.

The city is still overrun by fierce men hungering and thirsting for a taste of government pap. Many of them were participants in the secession war which, with other Democratic antecedents, has operated with the party in power as a bar to any place of emolument or profit in the administration of the government for sixteen years; but they fancy they see their way back to the disproportionate number of offices their section monopolized prior to that time, and the White House and the Departments are besieged by the most formidable set of men seen here for years. By many, the reported decision of the President to vacate all the higher grades of diplomatic office which have been filled by their present occupants four years, is regarded as a sign of yielding. Time will tell.

Another official slaughter has taken place in the Treasury Department—fifty from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the others said to belong to families having other members of them in office. There are a good many such here, and the reported purpose of Secretary Sherman to remorselessly retire all save one in each family to private life will carry consternation among many high officials, two, at least, of the auditors out of the six in his Department being, it is said, among the mourners. Misery always did love company; and among the victims slain during the past ten weeks there are many who will laugh at the calamities and mock when the fear cometh upon these greedy officials.

The beautiful weather vouchsafed us yesterday contributed its share to the enthusiasm manifested by those who annually repair to Arlington, the Soldiers' Home, Oak Hill, the Congressional Cemetery and other soldiers' burial places of the vicinity, and strew them with the floral offerings of their love and gratitude. Advices from all points seem to prove that the day was more generally observed than ever before. Excursions to Richmond, Harpers Ferry, historic Gettysburg and to other localities nearer home made the city appear deserted, the ordinary business pursuits being almost wholly suspended.

The progress of the Ultramontane conspiracy in France is watched with undiminished anxiety here, and the many rumors of a renewal of peace negotiations between the European combatants are received with some show of credulity.

Locally we are somewhat interested in the charges of corruption made by the *Republican* against the district commissioners in connection with the recent award of contracts for street paving and repairing; and it must be said that the reasons assigned for paying the successful bidders between $40,000 and $50,000 more for doing the work than was asked by their competitors, are not at all satisfactory to many of our tax-ridden citizens. It is said the court's interference will be invoked, failing which a demand will be made for a Congressional investigation in October.

LOGAN.

Titans and Men.

"Blessed are the meek," exclaims the voice of inspiration, but can a man be meek with the consciousness that a dreaded monster is consuming his vitals? We are not a race of Titans. A Prometheus might stand chained to the torturing rock with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver, and his face ever wear an expression of heroic and even meek endurance. But Prometheus has left no descendants. With vultures (disease) consuming his liver, the modern man makes himself and every one around him miserable. Fretful, gloomy, hypochondrical, he sees the world and life all on the wrong side—the dark side—and whoever dares to assert that there is a sunny side, he regards as an enemy, or at best a mocker of his imaginary woes. Unlike the mythical Titan, the victim of disease is not succorless. There is an arm to rescue—a balm to cleanse and heal. As remedies for this most depressing of all diseases—"liver complaint"—none are more efficient or popular than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The Pellets effectually remove the effete and poisonous matter, while the Medical Discovery imparts strength and health to the entire system. They are sold by druggists.

From Rev. Jacob Sechler, of Hanover, Pa., well-known among our German population.

"Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago, one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it."

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

NAUGHT CAN compare with Glenn's Sulphur Soap as a remedy for eruptions, pimples, old sores and roughness of the skin. It is also a powerful disinfectant of impregnated linen or clothing and should be freely used in the sick room. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 22-4w

DR. BANNING'S SYSTEM OF BRACES and supporters have now been in operation 40 years, and are always efficacious in relieving or curing the following: Spinal irritation and deformities, uterine displacements, hernia constipation and Piles. The Doctor is now permanently located at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh. Send for his pamphlet, "The House you Live In." Mailed Free. 20-3t-eow

From a well-known Dunkard Preacher.

HARTLETON, Union Co., Pa., Dec. 24, 1874.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston:

Gentlemen:—Having received decided benefit from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP for dyspepsia and General Debility of the system, I can recommend it heartily in all cases as being a very effective and pleasant preparation. It gives almost universal satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

Sold by all druggists. Adam Beaver.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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RAG CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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IN GREAT VARIETY
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SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

REMOVAL IN SIXTY DAYS.

In consequence of a largely increasing business and to make room for still heavier stocks of merchandise, I have been compelled to *ENLARGE AND IMPROVE MY STORE,* the Eagle Clothing Hall, Allegheny Street, and for that purpose will remove, about the middle of July, one door below the old stand. During the next sixty days, therefore, I will offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS,

having determined to close out, as nearly as possible during that time, my present stock at ruinously low prices, preparatory to placing in the Newly-repaired Hall, when I shall return to it, an assortment of New Goods not equaled in Quantity, Quality, Cheapness, and Variety outside of Philadelphia. Call at once for extra bargains.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

The Mississippi Murders.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot, May 19.

We have been to considerable trouble to obtain the facts, and our readers may implicitly rely upon the truth of the narrative to which their careful attention is invited.

The reader cannot resist the conclusion that the whole affair was concocted to get rid of Chisolm and Gilmer, who were the leaders of the Republican party in Kemper.

We invite special attention to the fact that on Monday after the killing, Rosenbaum and Hooper, who were included in the Covert affidavit with Gilmer and Chisolm, appeared for trial and were discharged, the Justice telling them that there was nothing against them. No judicial inquiry had been made, and if they were innocent so of course were Chisolm and Gilmer, because all were alike accused by the man Covert in his affidavit. But the affidavit had answered its full purpose. Chisolm and Gilmer had been adjudged guilty of being Republican leaders, if nothing else, and so they must die.

Judge Chisolm had held high office in Kemper county for years, when there were none but white voters, and it was only after he became a Republican that he began to be disliked. We know with what vile abuse Democratic leaders, especially in the rural districts, assail Republicans; how they accuse them of every meanness and crime under the sun, and how the Democratic newspapers reek with malignant falsehoods concerning them. Judge Chisolm encountered all this, but his worst political enemies could not but admit that it was political tactics, wholly unprincipled and unwarranted by fact, but in their opinion wholly justifiable, because Chisolm was a "damned Radical, and they wanted to break up the damned Radical party" by defaming its leaders. If defamation of character or firing pistols and yelling around Republican houses at night, and offering all sorts of mean, petty, contemptible insults by day did not drive them out, then his murder was the next thing in order, because the Democracy are bound to have home rule.

Who but the cowardly mob and their scarcely less guilty sympathizers can read the accounts of the efforts of that brave girl, Cornelia Chisolm, and her little brother to save their father from the howling wolves, without growing sick at heart?

What a superlative coward and bloodthirsty wretch was Dr. David Rosser, who, we are told, fired two shots at the children to make them let go the grated door, which they were holding to prevent him and his followers entering. When they did let go in consequence of the wounds his shots inflicted, the Doctor, with a fresh gun, some one of the gang had handed him, pushed his way in, expecting to find an unarmed man to murder. Poor little Johnnie, imposing his childish body between his father and the would-be murderer's shotgun, excited no feeling of pity in his black heart, but rendered more furious by the thought of being balked of his prey, and knowing the little body presented scarcely any resistance to his terrible gun at that short range, he fired, and literally blew poor Johnny's life cut.

We are sure all right-thinking people will rejoice that Dr. Rosser was instantly shot dead by the man he sought to murder, and whose child he had so cruelly slain. We were somewhat skeptical as to the existence of a hell, but in this instance we could wish for a special hell, all for Dr. Rosser. His father, who lives in the country, came to DeKalb the next day to take away the remains. On drawing down the sheet that enveloped the whole body, and seeing the whole upper part blown away, the father said: "Humph! must have fired both barrels into him. That's what he gets for coming here. I told him to stay at home." Affectionate father!

That the killing of Chisolm was resolved on before he was committed to jail is sufficiently proven by the fact that the guns of the pretended guards, except that of the brave Scotchman's, were not loaded with shot, and we charge that the Sheriff was aware of the fact and in collusion with the mob. It was McClenan's gun with which Chisolm killed Rosser, and it was the knowledge that the guard's guns were harmless on account of not containing shot that inspired Rosser with such intrepid daring. And yet Democratic papers try to whine about the Republican papers making no mention of the killing of the good citizen Rosser.

That the cowardly mob believed Chisolm wholly at their mercy is proven by the fact that when Rosser was killed they were panic stricken, and got out of the way, exclaiming, "They have got ammunition! The guns are loaded."

But it is sickening to dwell further on the details; they are fully set forth elsewhere. Let everybody read them. As yet no arrests have been made, and, as we wrote before, we do not expect any will be. We are certain not one of the mob will ever be punished.

Can there be a single doubt that the Sheriff was fully aware of the intentions of the mob when he placed Chisolm in jail? He must have known the guns of the sham guards were not loaded with shot, and with full knowledge of the bloody intentions, let Chisolm be led out of his house to the jail, which proved a butcher's shambles. Does not this Sheriff deserve the execration of all mankind for thus playing into the hands of the clamorous mob, who, like a pack of wolves, were eager to lap the life-blood of their intended victim?

Would he have betrayed a prominent Democratic prisoner under arrest upon such a flimsy accusation as Chisolm was? We know he would not.

To conclude, we lay the responsibility of the slaughter of the Chisolm family and Gilmer on the Democratic party of Kemper county, and they are aided, abetted and sympathized with by a majority of the Democratic party of the State. Yet they only want local self-government.

We commend the reading of this Kemper murder to the hand-shakers and conciliators of the North, the Chicago "Tribune," and Stanley Matthews, who have made interference by the general Government impossible. As for the State authorities interfering—faugh.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 30, '77.

DECORATION DAY.

To-day has been a triumph of beauty, devotion and sentiment contrasted with the disgusting attempt a short time ago to celebrate and engraft upon this city the rule of "beer and rum," under the title of *Carnival*. New York never before presented a more beautiful and brilliant appearance than to-day. Madison and Union Squares were the centres of attraction in the upper portion of the city, and the well-behaved masses of people invaded the sacred grass plots and sat under the shaded trees, while the children fairly reveled in their enjoyment of the privileges of romping and rolling on the green sward.

The Mayor, with other prominent persons and their families, viewed the procession from a stand erected for the purpose at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. The procession was very grand and imposing. The various statues and monuments in the various parks throughout the city were elaborately decorated with flowers and evergreens. Divisions of the general procession proceeded to the various cemeteries and decorated the graves of all soldiers and sailors, making no distinction. This beautiful custom of observing decoration day has grown into a national holiday, and it is destined to become the most popular and will exert the best influence upon the minds of the people of all the holidays.

THE GLORIOUS 4TH.

There is quite a strong opposition growing up here against the noise, smell of burnt powder and the danger that usually accompanies the celebration of the Fourth of July. It is quite probable that the indiscriminate use of fire crackers and other explosives will be prohibited by the city authorities this year.

SEEKING FRESH AIR.

Last Sunday all the excursion boats leaving the city for a trip up the Hudson or a glimpse of the ocean, were crowded, and Central Park was swarming with people seeking the fresh spring air.

FLETCHER HARPER.

The last survivor of the four Harper brothers died in this city yesterday. The publishing house of Harper Bro's. was founded in 1818. "Harpers Magazine" was established in 1850, "Harper's Weekly" in 1856, and the "Bazar" in 1867.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The custom house investigation is proceeding cautiously and conservatively, and seems more like an experiment than a reform. Collector Arthur claims to be the slave of the old system of bestowing political patronage, and says that the New York Custom-House is but a huge hospital for defeated and broken down politicians, and that these patients were brought to him by Senators and members of Congress, and that he dared not refuse to care for them.

THE BOSS.

Tweed's chances for breathing the free air again are not so promising now as they seemed about the time of the publication of the story of his flight from the city, his hair-breadth escapes, etc., which appeared in print about a month ago. There has been bad management of his case, either on his own or his friends part; and the chances of his prison doors swinging open when he opens his mouth are not so probable as they were. E. E. B.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, SEA WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Wide Awake for June, 1877.

Wide Awake for June opens with "Tyrant Tom," a decidedly jolly story by Mary L. Bolles Branch, for which Robert Lewis has drawn a spirited frontispiece. Equally jolly, and equally suggestive to papas and mamas, is "A Nocturnal Lunch." "Flossy and Bossy" find their way into and out of "Great Tribulation."

The poems of this number are especially good. Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt writes "A Book about the Baby," Mrs. Whiton answers the universal query of children, "What shall we do?" Mary E. C. Wyeth contributes a poem for the country boys, "Sheep-Washing," and Militiades has one of his most amusing adventures, most amusingly illustrated by L. Hopkins.

"Child Marian" is still in Rome. She takes a splash in the famous fountain of Trevi, and fights under Garibaldi. "Quinnebasset Girls," by Sophie May, reaches a climax of interest. And there is a delightfully funny illustrated paper, by Mrs. Nellie Eyster, about "Tong Sing Kow," a real little China boy of San Francisco.

Perhaps the most noticeable article is No. X. The school children will find in "A Dream of the Centuries" something specially adapted to their closing exhibitions.

Only $2.00 per annum. Ella Farman, editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

American Inventive Progress.

Under the above heading the *Scientific American* of May 7th has a long and interesting article, from which we make the following extracts:

To show with what rapidity inventors made improvements or inventions embodying original principles, says the writer, it may be noted that in the days of the sewing machines 116 patents were granted for improvements thereon in a single year; and 031 of the 2910 patents issued in the year 1857, 152 were for improved cottongins and presses, 164 for improvements on the steam engine, and 138 for novel devices relating to railroads and improvements in the rolling stock. In the year 1848, three years after the publication of this paper was commenced, but 660 patents were granted; but under the stimulus of publishing those inventions as they were patented, ten years later, in 1858, the number had increased sixfold, reaching 3,719, while up to January 1, 1850, as already stated, the aggregate of patents issued amounted to 17,467; since that time and up to the present the total is 181,015.

And curiosity here leads us (adds the editor) to review our own work, extending back, say, twenty years, or to 1857, a period during which 170,745 patents have been issued. We find, by actual count, that 62,064 applications have been made through the Scientific American Patent Agency for Patents in the United States and abroad. This averages almost ten applications per day, Sundays excluded, over the entire period, and bears the relation of more than one quarter to the total number of patents issued in this country up to the time of writing.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending May 29, 1877, and each dated June 12, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

M Blakely, Corrugating Pipe Sockets, Etna
J Hopkins, Scroll Saw, Reynoldsville
D Tompkins, Bale Tie, South Bethlehem
W Birge, Sand Pump, Franklin
H and M Bush, Grindstone Sharpening Attachment, Douglassville
S Fisher, Animal Trap, Pleasant Unity
N McKee, Sand Pump Reel, Petrolia
J Shilling, Grain Separator, Cedar Spring
F Farnham, Shoe Fastener, Hawley
E Johnson, Rotary Engine Packing, Williamsport
D Lewis, Pump Rod Adjuster, Lovell's Station
J Richardson, Railroad Frog, Harrisburg
P and A Sprenkle, Flour Bolt, York
D Bennett, Glass Furnace, Baldwin Township

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF the Receipts and Expenditures of the Spring School District, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 4, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of tax duplicate for school purposes	$3,078 15
Balance on hand from last year	678 93
State appropriation	403 88
Unseated land tax	83 94
Balance due from Benner twp.	61 64
Total amount	$4,306 54

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries	$2,025 00
Fuel and contingencies	719 04
Exonerations	96 72
Treasurer and collectors' fees	203 95
Total expenses	$3,054 71
Balance on hand	$1,251 83

JOHN J. MUSSER, President.
P. N. BARNHART, Sec'y. 23-3t

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel Bechdel, late of Liberty township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BECHDEL.
Howard, May 1, 1877. 1816 Adminis'r.

PRINTERS, LOOK HERE!—ASSIGNEES SALE.—There will be sold at the office of the Bellefonte Press Company at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., one Campbell Press, one Universal Press, a large font Long Primer, (nearly new) a font of Bourgeois (nearly new), one font of Bourgeois (old), one font of Brevier (nearly new), one font of Nonpariel (old), some sixty fonts of display type, one proof press, one paper cutter, table shears, standing presses, four composing stones, stands, galleys, leads, rules (plain and dotted), column rules—together with everything found in a first-class book and job office. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES L. SOMMERVILLE,
Assignee of Alfred Nicholls, The Bellefonte Press Company. 21-4t

THE BOOKS OF THE MILESBURG BUILDing and Loan Association are now opened to receive subscriptions in the second series, to begin as soon as one hundred shares of stock or over shall have been subscribed.

21-4t FRANK E. TAYLOR, Sec.

LETTING.—Proposals for building stone abutments for a bridge across the Bald Eagle creek at Howard will be received by the County Commissioners until June 22, M. Specifications to be seen at their office in Bellefonte, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG, } Comm'rs.
H. A. MINGLE,
H. BECK, Clerk. 21-4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, late of James Pheasant, deceased, to-wit: A tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian Bowers, James Antes, James Turner, and others, containing about Twelve and one-half acres, or thereabouts, about eight acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance covered with good sapling timber. Thereon erected a Dwelling House, Stable, and other Outbuildings. Good Orchard, and two good Springs.

TERMS—One-half in cash upon confirmation of the sale, and balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

A rare opportunity is offered of securing a valuable property upon easy terms.

J. K. LEATHERS,
Administrator of James Pheasant, dec'd.
Mountain Eagle, Pa., May 29, 1877. 22 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of A. J. Shivery and D. W. Shivery, administrators of, etc., of David Shivery, deceased, ascertain the amount and character of the advancements made to said administrators, and make distribution of the balance in their hands among the persons legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 28th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

22t4 E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold, on Friday, the 1st day of June, A. D., 1877, 2 o'clock P. M., at Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., the following described real estate:

One ¼ lot of ground with a two story frame house and stable thereon erected, adjoining F. P. Richards, on Ridge street, Borough of Bellefonte, Pa.; also—

One lot of ground with a two-story frame house thereon erected, adjoining Martin Laughlin's property, and extending from Lamb to Linn street.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth on confirmation of sale and the remainder in one year thereafter, secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN HOFFER,
Guardian of J. M. Ward, minor child of Mrs. Ruth Ward, deceased, late of Bellefonte, Pa.
CHAS. L. WARD.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Att'y. 20-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of George Crain, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of George Crain, late of Taylor twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL RALSTON,
Executor.
Warriers Mark, Huntingdon Co.

RESULTS.

Then & Now!

Four months ago, upon introducing the *cash* system, and finding myself able to purchase goods at figures far below former rates, I determined to reduce prices on all articles in our line, and to give the public the benefit of the universal decline in the Eastern markets. Below will be found an interesting comparison between the old and new rates, and the few articles here selected from many others, will show at a glance the advantage accruing to the public from the Cash System:

THEN.	NOW.
2oc. qr. Note Paper,	5 to 7 and 10c. qr.
15c. pack. Envelopes,	5 to 8c. pack.
15 to 20c ea. Mottoes,	4c.
$1.25 to 1.50 Motto Frames,	27 to 37c.
5 to 6c. Pins,	2c. paper.
50 to 75c. 8 x 10 Frames,	25 to 30c.
80c. pr. lb. Choice Caramels,	40c. pr. lb.

All Miscellaneous Books reduced 25 per cent.
All Gold Pens and Pencils reduced 30 per cent.
Pocket Books reduced one-half.

5c. Toilet Soap,	2½c
15c. Perforated Board,	9c.
25c. Fancy Box Paper,	15.

Hair Pins reduced to 1½c. a dozen.
All Toys reduced one-half.
Children's Round Combs reduced to 3 and 5cts.

Will any person be so unreasonable as to find fault with the prices given below?

280 Pins (in one paper) for	2 cts.
2 cakes Toilet Soap	5 cts.
1 pair Garters, with steel buckle	7 cts.
Mottoes	4 cts.
Motto Frames, all walnut, varnished, with glass and back complete	27 cts.
2 doz. Hair Pins for	3 cts.
Pocket Books, with nickel rim	12 cts.
Note Paper	5 and 7c. quire.
Envelopes	4, 5 and 8c. pack.
Tooth Brushes	13 cts.
Children's Round Combs	3 and 5 cts.
Rubber Fine Combs	6 and 8 cts.

And many other goods at prices equally low.
Parties accustomed to dealing in these goods will see that this list is correct.

STORE NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

JAMES WELCH,
21 Bellefonte, Pa.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—edifies and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

TUSCARORA SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877.

Send for circular to C. F. KOLBE, A. M., Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

STATE COLLEGE HOTEL,

CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

TROUT FISHING.
MOUNTAIN AIR.
GOOD ROADS
FINE SCENERY.

Hotel all that could be desired for health and comfort. Board, $6 per week. Horse and carriage hire reasonable. 22-3t

JOHN W. STEWART, Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

6 New pieces of sheet music, retails for $1 75 sent for 10 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass. 21 4t

25 ELEGANT CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cts., post paid. J. B. HUSTED Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 21-4t

Best bargains in America. Maps and Catalogue free. **Farms.** 21 4w J. F. MASCHA, Dover, Del.

LIFE AND HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT. Dr. Pancoast's great work is **Now Ready for AGENTS.** The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO., 21-4w. 723 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Read This!

A chance for all to make or save money, and get the best goods in the market.

TEAS, COFFEES, ETC.

sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for **selling standard goods at low prices,** (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior at the **Lowest wholesale trade prices,** when a **Club** is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to **collect on delivery.** All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York Wholesale Prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, etc. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble &c. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for Price-list and Club Circular. 21-4w
Stiner's New York & China Tea Co.
M. H. MOSES & CO., PRO'RS.
77, 79, 81, 84 and 86 Vesey Street, New York.

BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for **MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK.** Apply, with stamp, to John K. Hallowell, 139 East Eighth St., New York. 23 **CANVASSERS**

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

Thoroughly cures Diseases of the Skin, Beautifies the Complexion. Prevents and Remedies Rheumatism and Gout, Heals Sores and Abrasions of the Cuticle and Counteracts Contagion.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICES—25 cents per Cake; Box (3 cakes) 70cts. N. B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on Receipt of Price. C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. 23 4w

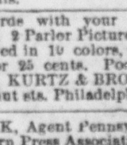
WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell any thing now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cts for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings, and Art Works. **A FORTUNE.** june, sept. & oct.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Sellers' Liver Pills have stood for Thirty years a Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all Derangements of the Liver.

"Sellers' Vermifuge, the great **Worm Destroyer,"** expelled 400 large, live worms from my child, 2 years old. Wm. Barver, St. Louis, Mo. Price each 25c. If your druggist don't keep them, send for them. E. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

9 22 1y

A Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the **POTATO** CURRANT WORMS **OUR PEST** TRADE  MARK **BUG,** CABBAGE and other Insects do **POISON.**

Unlike PARIS GREEN it dissolves in water, and is sprinkled. Sure death. No danger to plants, or in using. Costs 25 cents an acre. Sample mailed for 30 cents (1-4 lb. box.) Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discount to the trade.
KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Box 2128.
46 Cortlandt St., New York City.

For Sale by D. I. JOHNSON, State College.
" " JAS. DUNLAP & Co., Pine Grove Mills. 22 3t

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

SPRING, - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Good Roads.

There is nothing which adds so much to the general prosperity of a community as good roads, to say nothing of the comforts and conveniences to all concerned. We in the East have not as a general thing got down to the best principles of governing ourselves in road matters. We have supervisors who can clear ditches and do odd jobs about the track for a day or two in a year, but none of them dare the expense of making such a road as can be well traveled at all seasons of the year. This we leave to turnpike companies, and this is found by experience to bear very unjustly on the community, and not to result in good roads even in a large number of cases. The roads benefit everybody, but only the few who drive over them pay.

The West is waked up to a better system. Illinois has recently passed a law for the better management of her roads, in which there is much to commend. The following extracts from it show some good points. It is not far enough to suit us here in the East, but it shows progress in solving a difficult problem:

SECTION 74. The Commissioners of Highways of several towns are authorized to contract for the construction and repairing of roads, the building and reparing of bridges, in their respective towns, and they shall let such contract by a public letting, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1878, and on the first Monday of May in each and every year hereafter, to the lowest responsible bidder, upon proper notice being given by posting copies of such notices in at least ten public places in their town, not less than ten days before the time of such public letting: *Provided*, The notices shall specify the amount and kind of work to be done and the time in which it shall be completed; provided this section shall not be constructed so as to prevent the letting of any contract at any other time than the first Monday in May, when necessity requires it, or if the Commissioners of Highways deem it to be to the interest of their town, they may, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars, privately contract with persons as they deem best for putting roads and bridges in repair, but in no case shall such contracts exonerate such Commissioners from liability for failure to keep such roads and bridges in repair.

SEC. 81. First. The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain as near as practicable how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year, and certify the same as herein-after provided; provided that the tax on the property levied for road purposes, lying within an incorporated village, town, or city in which the streets and alleys are under the care of the corporation, shall be paid over to the treasurer of such village, town, or city to be appropriated to the improvement of roads, streets, and bridges under the direction of the corporative authorities; second, they shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property, for the making and repairing of bridges, the payment of damages by reason of the opening, altering, and laying out of new roads, the purchase of the necessary tools, implements, and machinery for working roads; the purchase of the necessary materials for the building or repairing of roads and bridges during the ensuing year; and for the payment of any outstanding orders drawn by the commissioners on their treasurer, and shall levy a tax on all the real and personal property in said town, not exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars. And they shall give to the supervisor of the township, and in Cook county to the County Board, a statement of the amount as hereinbefore provided for, necessary to be raised, signed by said commissioners, or a majority of them, on or before the Tuesday next preceding the annual September meeting of the Board of Supervisors, who shall cause to be submitted to said board for their action at such September meeting of said board, and said board shall cause the same to be extended on the tax books.

Sec. 86 provides that any tax or moneys collected by the township or county collectors of the various counties for road and bridge purposes under the provisions of an act approved April 10, 1872, shall be paid by said collectors to the treasurer of Commissioners of Highways. Said money shall be used by said commissioners in improving the roads and bridges in their respective towns.

To have Late Peas and Beans.

The Germantown *Telegraph* tells us how we may indulge in these luxuries all through the growing season:—There are few garden luxuries more sought for than good peas and "snapshort" beans; but it is extremely rare that people know what good peas and beans are. The peas are generally hard as shot, and the beans have to be chewed as if they were so much tow, although the cook may have "stringed" them before boiling. A good pea should almost melt in the mouth like ice-cream, or at least mash as easy as drawn-butter; and there is no reason why they may not always be this way. As for the bean, there is no more reason for having string in it than there should be string in a roll of macaroni.

In cold countries peas and beans are almost always tender and nice; it is our hot soil that gives them the tough tendency; but this is easily corrected by having deep soil and good rotten manure for them to grow in.

In old times a good part of the winter in the "regular gardens," where gardeners were continually kept, it was the practice to "trench" a piece of ground every winter for particular crops. This practice consists of turning up a piece of ground about two feet deep; in farm practice, subsoiling. It is found that for most crops this practice is unnecessary. With good manure and ordinary digging or plowing, the average of crops can be well-grown. But not so with peas or beans. To have good tender stuff the earth must be deeply lossened as well as rich. This is important even for spring and summer crops; but it is essential for good fall crops.

It is generally said that it is useless to try to have good peas and beans in this country in the fall, and it is as usually attempted; but in deep, cool soil it is a very different thing.

Good deep soil encourages the roots of vegetables down into a cool climate, in which in summer they luxurate. This may not be good for trees, as we want hard, solid wood and not luxurious growth. In vegetables it is just the reverse. We do not want hard fibre here, but soft, tender succulence; and this is what results from vegetable roots in deep soil in hot weather.

Management of Country Fairs.

Mr. John I. Carter, of the Pennsylvania State Experimental Farm at West Grove, and one of the most intelligent agriculturists in the State, has recently made an address endeavoring to infuse new life into the declining interest felt in agricultural fairs. There is so much that appeals to sound common sense in Mr. Carter's remarks that we make room for the following extract from his address:

First—Are the advantages of county fairs great enough to pay for the trouble and expense of carrying them on? I would say yes, if properly managed. They give farmers and breeders an opportunity to compare different kinds of stock, grains, and other products, and to have their various merits tested by competent committees. They afford an opportunity to examine and test many kinds of farm machinery and implements, and learn what is best for their purposes.

Second—Is horse-racing a disadvantage to our county fairs? I think not if not carried to excess, or made too prominent a feature. Good action and endurance in our horses is a matter of growing importance to our farmers. The character of our agriculture is changing in a direction that requires better roadsters and travelers, and we must give more attention to the breeding of thoroughbred stock, and encourage this branch at our fairs by giving good premiums and an opportunity to display their speed, action, and other qualities. Trots that are confined principally to horses of our own raising, and for the purpose of developing speed by testing on our race courses, cannot be very injurious. Farmers very justly condemn the bringing of professional racers to our fairs, as they almost invariably bring with them a train of gamblers and drinkers, anything but profitable to good society. Of course it is urged that these races bring in the money that is absolutely necessary to carry on a fair—and this is true of latter times to a very great extent. But if these censorious, or, if your choose, the better class of farmers, would take hold of our fairs, determined to sustain them without the races, of course it could be done, but it can't be done by standing off and throwing mud. There are two course open to us—one is to curtail expenses by not making arrangements for large a crowd, and curtail our list of premiums. Much money is now thrown away for premiums or useless articles, or articles of show, the exhibition of which impart no useful information. I allude to many things in the building and ladies' department. Again, I think no money premiums should be given to exhibitors of machinery or implements, or to any parties who shall be largely benefited by their display as an advertisement. Such parties should receive medals or diplomas, as all they should want would be something to indicate the character or comparitive value of their exhibits. Perhaps the best change to be made in the conduct of our fairs would be to secure more practical information from them in the way of eliciting facts connected with the production of the various exhibits. If samples of products were accompanied with a brief account printed plainly it might be the means of disseminating much useful information. Premiums given for growing crops, or for raising the best specimen of stock on the least food, with accompanying details, would spread intelligence on these subjects. But the great means by which our fairs can be made useful to farmers will be for them to put their own shoulders to the wheel and not stand off and grumble and leave the horsemen to run the machine if it runs at all.

At a recent examination in one of the schools in Washington, the question was put to a class of small boys: "Why is the Connecticut river so called?" A bright little fellow put up his hand. "Do you know, James?" "Yes, ma'am! Because it connects Vermont and New Hampshire, and cuts through Massachusetts!" was the triumphant reply.

Medical.

VEGETINE.

IS MY FAMILY

MEDICINE;

I WISH NO OTHER.

PROVIDENCE, April 7, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—DEAR SIR: When I was about 8 years of age a humor broke out upon me, which my mother tried to cure by giving me herb teas and all other such remedies as she knew of, but it continued to grow worse, until finally she consulted a physician, and he said I had the Salt Rheum, and doctored me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cured as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician, who said I had the scrofulous humor and if I would allow him to doctor me he would cure me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores and succeeded in effecting an external cure, but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as cancerous humor upon my lungs, throat and head. I suffered the most terrible pain, and there seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die, when my attention was called, while reading a newspaper, to a Vegetine testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 364 Athens street, South Boston, and I, formerly residing in South Boston and being personally acquainted with her and knowing her former feeble health, I concluded I would try the Vegetine. After I had taken a few bottles it seemed to force the sores out of my system. I had running sores in my ears which for a time were very painful, but I continued to take the Vegetine until I had taken about 25 bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores to heal. I commenced taking the Vegetine in 1872, and continued its constant use for six months. At the present time my health is better than it ever has been since I was a child. The Vegetine is what helped me, and I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a sufferer for over 30 years, and until I used the Vegetine I found no remedy; now I use it as my family medicine, and wish no other.

MRS. B. C. COOPER.

No, 1 Joy Street Providence, R. I.

VEGETINE.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases whice it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are scrofula and all eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Spinal Complaints, and all inflammatory symptoms; Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood, Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, Inability to Sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them except Vegetine. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first elliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but otherwise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what Vegetine does, and does it so quickly, and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

BEST REMEDY in the LAND

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I desire to state to you that I was afflicted with a breaking out of blotches and pimples on my face and neck for several years. I have tried many remedies, but none cured the humor on my face and neck. After using two or three bottles of your Vegetine the humor was entirely cured. I do certainly believe it is the best medicine for all impurities of the blood that there is in the land, and would highly recommend it to the afflicted public. Truly yours,

P. PERRINE, Architect.

Mr. Perrine is a well known architect and builder at Little Falls, N. Y., having lived there and in the vicinity for the last 33 years.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

23-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Hicks & Bro.—Hardware.

CORN CULTIVATORS

With Reversible Standard Teeth.

SHOVEL PLOWS

Single and Double, both Wood and Iron.

Cultivator Teeth

SHOVEL PLOW BLADES.

IMPERIAL CAST-STEEL

PLOWS

Every one warranted.

IMPERIAL CAST-STEEL PLOW SHARES.

Corn Planters. Corn Hoes.

TOLEDO CUCUMBER PUMPS

Iron and Porcelain Lined, to suit all depth wells. *Guaranteed*, and at a *reduced price.*

Nails, Locks and Glass,

At the *Lowest Prices.*

TRACE CHAINS & HAMES.

Steel Shovels at a very low price.

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

Lower than they were ever sold at.

GraniteWare

of all descriptions; Wash Basins, Stew Kettles, etc. This is the finest ware in use, more durable than tin and free from rust. Very little higher. All kinds House Furnishing goods.

For Mechanics

we have the best of Chisels, Saws, Drawing Knives, etc. Also, Baily Adjustable Iron Planes.

Latest Improved Lamps

Decidedly the best in the market. No chimneys to break or clean, and give a better light than any in use.

Gum Water Hose

for watering yards and gardens.

Mrs. Potts Improved Flat-irons.

Every family should have them, as they are much nicer than common ones and not much higher.

PURE WHITE LEADS

and **COTTAGE PAINTS** of every color, ready for use. Cheap Red Fire-proof Paint for Barns, made of Oxide of Iron. Guaranteed to be durable.

COACHMAKERS & SADDLERS

Full line of all kinds of Saddlery. Also, Wood Work, Felloes, Plain and Patent Wheels, Etc.

SUSQUEHANNA

Cook Stoves,

The Heaviest in Weight and best Baker in the market. All kinds of Portable Ranges, with eight different makes of

COOK STOVES.

These will be sold on a Written Guarantee, and at the lowest prices.

THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.

Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

20 tf

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-23-1y

Miscellaneous.

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Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,

8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 24 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-1f

Medical.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHRINER'S

Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO NEED

CHILD DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure

BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S STRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE. Md

v9-n3-6m

For Sale at this Office.

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BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. B Tickets,
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If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 39-1y.

Our New York Letter.

The Soda-Water Man—Signs of the Season—Sporting Revival—Re-opening of Gilmore's Garden—Pool Sellers' Perils—A Lightning Stroke of Fortune—$12,000,000 Without an Owner—The Dakota's Passengers—O'Leary, the Walkist—Barnum and Charley Ross.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1877.

In spite of these eccentric March winds that come blundering into the last days of May, running overcoat stock up to par and nearly bursting the holders of straw-hat and "duster" securities, we know that the summer season is upon us. We know it in spite of the blue noses and generally aguish look of that numerous class who took off all their thick things at the first warm breath and thus once more fell an easy prey to the threadbare trick that old Boreas has played them every spring for from ten to fifty years, according to their various ages. We know it by signs that are as regular and infallible as the equinox. It is not that the grass is long and each tree a mass of quivering green; nor that we who live in the suburbs and have gardens welcome the glad potato bug as he ambles gracefully up the walk, or quarrel hotly with our next door neighbor as to whose corn is half an inch the higher. No; such signs as these are well enough in their way, but they cannot compare for accuracy with the re-appearance of the soda water man. All winter long this estimable member of society is nowhere, to all intents and purposes. From the utterness of his disappearance I am tempted to believe that at the first snow squall he curls up in some hollow tree, puts his paws in his mouth and hibernates like my esteemed friend the black bear. His street corner fountain is boarded up and for weary months is festooned with snow or blown bare and clean by icy winds which make the very thought of soda water a sort of hydrophobic suggestion. But at length, some time after those little aristocrats, the birds, get back from their winter residence in Florida, the soda water man uncurls himself, gets out of his tree, strolls around to his stand, casts his weather eye around the firmament, and finally, at his good pleasure, unlimbers his apparatus and rolls up his sleeves. That settles it. We are then at the commencement of our summer season, and may safely get out our four-in-hands, fix up our cottages at Long Branch and Newport, and get ready for business generally.

Of course, in speaking of the soda water man I do not mean the vendor of that one refreshment exclusively. Some of them sell ginger beer, others dispense the various mineral waters, and a large majority of them deal out Centennial mead. I take him to represent the purveyors of any iced beverage that stings when it goes down, and immediately comes tingling back into the nose, making that organ feel and look like a pin cushion, causing the eyes to weep and the whole being to wish for the moment that it had never been born.

Emboldened by so illustrious an example, other regular summer institutions are making their appearance. The magnificent excursion steamers in which New York is rich have thrown off tarpaulin coverings and musty loneliness, and commenced to blow hot breaths from their big black nostrils, as they rush to and from half a score of suburban resorts. The parks fill and the Battery is crowded. The yacht clubs and racing associations show signs of active life. Gilmore's Garden, after passing through six months of vicissitude as rink, race course, circus, dog show and ball room, has thrown off all contaminating associations, disinfected itself from dogs and carnival, and lifted itself back into its normal position as *the* promenade concert garden of the country. The managers have put in $300,000 worth of turf, gravel, fountain and flowers, and Gilmore himself, having drilled his band within an inch of its life, mounted the stand for the first time this year on the evening of the 24th ult.

The stringent law against gambling, passed at Albany just before the opening of the sporting season, throws the New York pool sellers and their numerous patrons into a sort of indignant despair. Elections, ball matches, races, &c., without betting, seem to them like the play of Hamlet with the melancholy prince omitted. After considerable cogitation the difficulty was partly got over by the removal of the popular pool rooms to the more hospitable shores of New Jersey, where sports of high and low degree can wager their spare cash on the success of their favorites. The principal ones are now located in hunks and barges fitted up for use in this emergency, and moored around abandoned wharfs in Hoboken. Such is the strength of the ruling passion.

The steamer Wisconsin, of the same line as the ill-fated Dakota, which was wrecked on the Welsh coast a short time ago, has just come in, bringing the latter's three hundred passengers, who lost their baggage and almost their lives in that accident. Among them were five trained bears who were being brought over for show purposes, and who literally danced for joy at being rescued. Another passenger was O'Leary, the champion pedestrian, who has been walking for some months in England and Ireland, and now comes back heavily charged with glory and trophies. He claims to have been lionized by the nobility to his heart's content, and in proof thereof displays a diamond ring, a silver tea service, and other marks of the traditional British respect for physical power.

The Charley Ross excitement has been strongly revived by the recent assuming of the search by P. T. Barnum. Barnum believes the child to be living, and has made an agreement with the father of the boy to offer a reward of $10,000, to be paid by himself and no questions asked, for the return of the missing youth. Should this final attempt prove successful, Mr. Ross is to have the option of repaying the $10,000 to Barnum or allowing the latter to exhibit the boy—who would certainly be one of the most drawing attractions the great showman ever took out—until he pays himself out of the profits of the strange speculation. It is a business arrangement on Barnum's part, but still it is a piece of kindness, for Mr. Ross has spent his entire fortune in the search, and has no more means to prosecute it.

Here is another of those queer freaks of fortune, which occasionally make for themselves a ripple even on this restless sea of New York life. News came to a number of residents of Brooklyn and vicinity, a short time since, that they were heirs to a fund which has been accumulating in the Bank of England for nearly seventy years, and now amounts to nearly twelve millions of dollars in hard cash. As the recipients of this intelligence are all in very moderate circumstances, the sensation produced among them by this Arabian Nights sort of information may be imagined. It seems that one Robert Shephard, in 1810, placed the fund which was the nucleus of this mammouth fortune, in the Bank of England to the credit of a sister. Her elopement caused an estrangement between them which lasted some years, and all his subsequent efforts to find her were unsuccessful. At his death, heirs to himself or sister were advertised for, but none appeared, and the money has remained untouched till now. What lucky accident threw the clue to these Brooklynites in the way of the public administrator in England is not known. As it is every person of the name of Shephard for a hundred miles around is picking up his ears and licking his lips in hopes of getting a slice of this fat inheritance. It is very much to be feared that had this taken place in this country some one would have managed to get his hands on a treasure of this size which had gone begging for such a length of time.

RADIX.

The Railroad Conductor.

What is a railroad passenger conductor? This was a query that occurred to us on a certain day last week. Any schoolboy might walk up and down the cars lifting tickets, and make change, if needed. That is a small business, and not what conductor means. A conductor is an individual who manages and supervises both the train and its passengers. He not only sees to the correct and safe running of the former, but also to the protection and comfort of the latter. In a thousand ways the true conductor shows his efficiency and usefulness, and hence it is that the true conductor is always a popular man.

Last week a general change of scedules occurred on the main line and branches of the Pennsylvania railroad, and at such a time opportunities for the exhibition of the better nature of conductors became especially frequent. Passengers don't always know of changes, or forget them. Hence mistakes or hesitation are frequent. The efficient conductor, with a quick eye is always ready to realize the situation, and equally prompt in proffering assistance where politeness and duty both point the way. Thus he saves many an awkward passenger mortification, and many a careless one inconvenience or expense.

On the other hand, the mechanical conductor is like Handy Andy in the play. He carefully reads over the "instructions" received from the company, and what he finds he is directed to do that he does literally, but what is not mentioned specifically, that he neglects altogether.—[True Democrat.

A nice young lady in a West side Sunday school has a class of bright little boys with whom she labors to have everything clearly understood, and to this end she frequently calls upon the class to define the "hard words." Happening to use the word "responsibility," she asked some one to explain what it meant, upon which one of the smallest, a wise little chap, spoke up as follows, greatly to the astonishment of the aforesaid young lady: "Boys has two buttons for their s'penders, so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why, there's a good deal of responsibility on the other button."

Capt. Barnaby, the Asiatic traveler, finds the Garden of Eden very cold. On February 8 he wrote at Erzeroum, which is close to it: "The thermometer is about zero. If the weather was like this at the creation, Adam and Eve must have found it uncommon cold in fig leaves."

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE — BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
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Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-tf

Dry Goods.

Strawbridge & Clothier

CONTINUE THEIR OFFERINGS OF

DRESS GOODS,

AND ARE STILL MAKING

LOWER AND LOWER PRICES.

IN BRITISH GOODS.

STRIPED MOHAIRS	10 cents
PLAID MOHAIRS	10 cents
BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS	12½ cents
SOFT-TWILL BEIGES	14 cents
STRIPE MOHAIRS	15 cents
ARMURES	17½ cents
SILK-STRIPE MOHAIRS	18 cents
SILK PLAID MOHAIRS	18 cents
PLAID BEIGES	19 cents
ARMURES	21 cents
SOFT-TWILL BEIGES (extra quality)	23 cents
SILK-CHECK MOHAIRS	25 cents
CHENE MOHAIRS	25 cents
MATESASSES	28 cents
ARMURES	37½ cents
GLACE MATELASSES	37½ cents
CAMELS' HAIR SUITINGS	37½ cents
BAGNOS SUITINGS	37½ cents

IN FRENCH GOODS:

PLAIN ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	22 cents
STRIPE ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	23 cents
PLAID ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	25 cents
TAFETA ALL-WOOL BIEGES	28 cents
CASHMERE BEIGES	36 cents
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES (new shades)	37½ cents
COLORED CASHMERES (double width)	50 cents
COLORED CASHMERES (double width)	75 cents
ALL-WOOL MATELASSES	45 cents
ALL-WOOL MATELASSES	50 cents
ARMURES AND MATELAESES	65 cents
DAMASSES IN CHOICE COLORINGS	75 cents
GRESILLES, PLAIN	62½ cents
GRESILLES, TWILLED	65 cents
TAFFETAS (new shades)	45 cents
BLUE AND PINK COLORED ARMURES	50 cents

BEST CALICOES, 5 & 6 Cents.

Y'd Wide Chintzes, 6 1-4, 8, 10 cts

By our system of filling orders we give customers at a distance, as nearly as possible, every advantage that they would enjoy if dealing personally at our counters. The prices are always the same for goods ordered by mail as for goods purchased at the store.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for $20 00

We will make good suits to order for $21 00
We will make good suits to order for 22 00
We will make good suits to order for 23 00
We will make good suits to order for 24 00
We will make good suits to order for 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v5-12-1

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2003 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.
☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.
v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,

19 tf General Superintendent.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrumen of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every co ty in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. MCMURTRIE, EDWARD PLOTTS,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

ASK YOUR TINNER,

Or Hardware dealer for the

New Standard Enameled PRESERVING KETTLE,

Made only by the Standard Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Every Kettle made of cast iron, warranted and guaranteed not to contain any lead, arsenic or any other poisonous matter whatever. 20 4t

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address, "SPECIAL AGENCY," 13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8-50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte and County.

——A full line of men's summer wear, alpacas, linen, etc., at Valentines.

——See the celebrated Homer Platform Wagon for sale by J. R. Bartruff.

——Recently Mr. James Welch sold over fourteen bushels of peanuts in three days time. Verily, there is millions in it.

——A fine assortment of lawns, percales, chintzes, grass cloths, dress linens, etc., just opened and very cheap at Valentines.

——Wallace Duncan has been appointed agent at the Spring Mills railroad station, and Mr. Rogers, of Aaronsburg, agent at Coburn Forks.

——Charles Smith, of Woodward, is foreman of the carpenters working under contractor Hughes in the building of the new bank building at Centre Hall.

——The best, the cheapest, the handsomest and the largest stock can be found at Valentines' stores, and any person who purchases without first examining their stock, do injustice to themselves and their heirs.

——There is a project on foot among some of our capitalists to tap the Pennsvalley railroad at Spring Mills by a new route, which they say will save fifteen miles in going from there to Philadelphia.

——In view of the fact that the Pennsvalley railroad will probably stop at Spring Mills things are beginning to look up in that place. Henry Krumrine is painting his house, David Burrell is building a new residence on High street, and Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., of Bellefonte, are about to erect a branch hardware store.

——Mr. John W. Getz, for the past four years a citizen of Bellefonte, and formerly connected with the stove and tin store of W. W. Wetsler, has removed to Lemont, where he has established himself in business as sole proprietor of a hardware, stove and tin store. Mr. Getz is a shrewd business man, a pleasant conversationalist, and energetic and trustworthy in every particular. We hope and believe that he will be successful in his new enterprise.

——A Kentucky editor, who had a bad habit of misrepresenting the truth, died very suddenly the other day, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that a large mass of green substance had collected around his windpipe, choking him to death. What an ominous warning is this for the editor of the *Watchman*. About a year and a half more of persistent lying will reveal a badly effected windpipe in that establishment, and then— F-fetch us a t-towel!

THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD.—The new school board organized Monday evening last. Messrs. Furst, of the North ward, and Harper of the West ward, re-elected, and Mr. Hoffer, of the South ward, a new member, were sworn in and took their seats. Mr. Furst was then re-elected President, Mr. J. W. Furey, Secretary, and Mr. John Hoffer, Treasurer—all without opposition. On motion, Monday evening next, the 11th inst., was fixed for the election of teachers for the ensuing school term.

——There is some complaint being entered against the practice which many boys—and some others calling themselves young men—have of going swimming in Planing Mill dam in broad day light, and on Sundays as well as week days. They do this to the extreme disgust of all decent people, and especially of ladies, who live in that vicinity or chance to be passing that way. We believe there is a law prohibiting going swimming in public places except after a certain hour in the evening, and the authorities should attend to its enforcement.

——It is said that several of our most prominent citizens of the Episcopalian persuasion are taking advantage of the vacant pastorship of that church to improve themselves in horsemanship—all the nobby teams in town belonging to that fraternity, the two-forty turn-out of our friend Hoy excepted. It is supposed that this new departure in horsemanship has been brought about by the herculean efforts of our Curtin township agriculturist, A. S. Tipton, in getting horse racing abolished at our county fairs, in lieu of which we may expect a spirited contest among the rival church-goers as to who can rein the gayest, most spirited and fastest team. Ga-lang!

CENTRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of the Centre County Agricultural Society met at the Secretary's office on Monday the 4th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Present—Messrs. Shortlidge, Rearick, Rishel, Gilliland and Brugger; also, Leonard Rhone, Esq., Hon. J. F. Weaver, G. W. Campbell and George Dale, Esqs, on the part of the Centre County Patrons of Husbandry; John A. Woodward, Esq., ex-president of the society, and Prof. John Hamilton of the State College and member of the State Board of Agriculture. After a thorough interchange of opinions, on motion of Mr. Gilliland the admission fee to the exhibition of the society was fixed at 25 cents, and children under twelve years 15 cents. A communication from James Calder, president of the State College, was read, informing the society that the next annual election of trustees of the college will take place at that institution on the 27th inst., whereupon Samuel Brugger, of Unionville; Wm. F. Rearick, of Gregg township, and T. B. Rupert were chosen delegates to represent the society on that occasion. On motion of Mr. Gilliland, Messrs. Shortlidge, Rishel, Hunter and Magee were appointed a committee to revise the premium list and publish the same at the least possible expense to the society. Mr. Rhone, owing to the financial condition of the society, recommended low premiums. Mr. Gilliland took the same view. Professor Hamilton thought the apple crop of our county ought to be made a scurce of profit to the farmer, which had invariably been made a failure in this respect, owing to the great number of varieties. He thought a premium should be offered to the greatest number of farmers who could exhibit one or the same variety of one of the best winter apples. If a township could grow one or two varieties of summer apples and one or two varieties of winter apples, not being more than four varieties in the township, the crop could be more readily marketed, which of course would be more remunerative. The same suggestion applies to potatoes. In order to promote the interest of the society and to keep up a spirit of competition in agricultural products, the gentlemen who represented the Patrons of Husbandry made a proposition that the members of that organization would exhibit in the several departments at the ensuing fair, under the auspices of the Pomona Grange Patrons of Husbandry, which was accepted, with the assurance that the Executive Committee would gladly co-operate with them and render all the necessary aid at their command. This is a new departure in our exhibition which will add very much to its success, and it is hoped every farmer will manifest an undivided interest. Professor Hamilton offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this society invites, in addition to the farming community, the merchants, manufacturers and the various trades and professions in the county to place upon exhibition at the next county fair such goods, wares, raw and manufactured articles or other evidences of their occupation and skill as they may deem worthy of exhibition, and as will give to the citizens of the county information in regard to their peculiar occupations and businesses.

Resolved 2nd, That these exhibitors be permitted to sell upon the grounds at all times during the fair, by sample, pattern or actual delivery of the article, such of their goods and wares as they see fit, provided the exhibit be kept full by the addition of articles replacing those sold.

Resolved 3d, That exhibitors be requested to apply, as soon as possible, to the Executive Committee of this society for space, and to erect cases and counters in which to display their exhibits.

The consideration of the proposition to invite an aeronaut to make a balloon ascention was postponed. Mr. Rishel was appointed to provide the necessary funds for the current indebtedness of the society.

This meeting was composed of earnest workers in the cause of agriculture, and if every farmer in the county would manifest half so much interest the success of our society would be assured, as well as the general promotion of agriculture throughout the county.

——For repairs on carriages, buggies or wagons call on J. R. Bartruff, East Bishop street, Bellefonte.

——Some person or persons dug a hole, about four feet deep and three feet across the top, in the alleyway leading from Allegheny to Penn street, this side of Mr. Graham's residence, and left it uncovered and full of water during Monday night. A better contrivance for the capture of unwary pedestrians could not have been put there, and it is a wonder—yes, a wonder!—that some one didn't get his neck broken or an arm dislocated. It was right on a line with the sidewalk, and a person not knowing of its existence, and especially after the street lights were out, would walk directly into it and know nothing of it until he found himself up to his chin in mud and water or standing on his head on the bottom. It is a reckless and careless piece of business, and Bellefonte is particularly noted for just such occurrences. Such holes as these should be covered at nightfall, or a lantern hung out to warn the passers-by. Men who have charge of the digging of drains, etc., seem to have no care for the safety of the public, and one of these days some one will be called upon to answer for a broken limb, or a more serious charge.

——A full line of ladies suits in linen, grass cloth, joulards, etc., made in best style and taste very cheap at Valentines.

——Another new lot of men's, boys' and children's straw hats just received at Valentines.

——Positively the prettiest, the largest and the best assortmentof ladies' sun umbrellas ever brought to Bellefonte are now on exhibition at Valentines' store.

——On Friday last the wife of John Remmey, who resides on a farm near Pleasant Gap, started in a buggy to come to Bellefonte, and when near Haag's hotel the horse took fright and ran away, throwing Mrs. Remmey out of the buggy and injuring her so badly that at last accounts her life was despaired of.

——The Huntingdon *Globe* says, "A passenger train runs from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, a distance of twenty-five miles, in three hours. And this is a fast age." And the fun of it is, passengers have no definite information as to when this famous train is going to start or stop, either. It was about five hours and a half making the trip the other day, and strange to say there was no extra fare charged to passengers. Wasn't that funny?

——We copy the following from the *Reporter:*

The viewers, to run the line for the formation of two electoral precincts in Potter township, performed their duties on Friday, May 19. They started at Gregg township line, about 100 rods east of John Grove's, and proceeded west to the Harris twp. line. Our Potter township readers may form some conception of the line from the following names close to the line and falling into the northern or southern precinct; namely, south of the line,—Mich. Duck, J. S. Dauberman, Henry Royer, W. A. Kerr, Jas. Sweetwood, P. Smith, J. P. Runkle, Centre Hill, R. Lee, Felix Burkholder, C. Roseman on Rishel's farm, Jacob Runkle, John Lee, Sr., W. W. Love est., J. H. Stoner, James Runkle, Jno. Love, James McClellan, John Kline. —— Ditzler, and —— Taylor. North of the line,—John Grove, Wm. Lucas, M. Strohm, John Rishel, John Wagner, Mrs. Spangler, John Bitner, Wm. Goheen, Lot Kimport. The southern precinct will have from 70 to 80 voters more than the northern.

——Warm weather is approaching and every one should prepare with suitable clothing. Isaac Guggenheimer, No's. 1 and 2 Bush's Arcade, has just received a large assortment of ladies' linen suits, which he is selling at remarkably low figures. We have often heard the question asked, "How is it that Guggenheimer can sell so cheap?" But the reason is plain, as he is a shrewd buyer, and one who buys cheap can sell cheap. A thing well bought is half sold, and no one understands this principle better than Mr. Guggenheimer. All wanting cheap summer suits will consult their own interest by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

INSANE ASYLUM COMMISSION.—Our distinguished fellow townsman General James A. Beaver, in company with Drs. Curwen and Carson, who constitute the Insane Asylum commission, have been on a tour of inspection during the last fortnight. We learn that they have visited Chicago, St. Louis and other thriving Western cities, for the purpose of examining buildings and looking into their mode of maintaining this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens. If Governor Hartranft has been as fortunate in the appointment of the other two commissioners as he has been in the selection of Gen. Beaver, the tax payers of our State, as well as those directly interested otherwise in the success of our charitable institutions, have reason to congratulate the Governor for placing the right men in the right place. The Warren *Mail* has this to say:

THE STATE HOSPITAL FARM.

With flowing oil wells on three sides of the State Hospital farm near this place, it becomes an interesting question what to do with such valuable oil territory. Shall it remain as it is, or shall the untold wealth be developed? One difficulty in the way is that the commissioners as simple trustees cannot legally grant a lease without the necessary legislation. Dr. Carson, Gen. Beaver and Dr. Curwen, the commissioners in charge, were here last week to look over the field. We understand they will meet in Harrisburg next month to take some action on the numerous propositions submitted to them by prominent oil operators. This poor farm, which was bought at such a ruinous figure (according to the falsehoods of interested parties abroad), has thus become a serious charge on their hands! And the trouble is, what to do with its untold hidden wealth! Shall it remain under ground or add to the treasures of the Commonwealth!

LITTLENESS.—Our one hundred and first anniversary is approaching, and would it not be appropriate to commence the new century with a proper demonstration on the 4th of July next? We answer, it would. But first of all we are informed that a very great effort was made last year to get up a proper celebration of the Centennial Fourth, which was quite successful, but that a portion of the necessary expenses were never paid. Among the creditors of that occasion we mention David M. Glenn, who furnished nearly fifteen dollars' worth of ice and never received one cent, because the funds were not collected to meet all the expenses—in short they were not subscribed. There are still some thirty dollars, besides this, of unpaid debts, and we feel that it would be an act of patriotism for our citizens to contribute enough to pay them on the coming Fourth, even if we have no other celebration. There were at least two of the richest men in Bellefonte that refused to contribute one cent last year, who ought to be ashamed of themselves for such contracted patriotism and niggardly meanness as to allow a maimed soldier to go unpaid for value furnished on an occasion like this. Away with such people! Ten thousand of their souls would pass through the eye of a cambric needle without crowding, and it is not surprising that their liberality is of no more magnitude. The time will come when ice will be at a premium with these people and money not so much of an object.

DECORATION DAY AT BELLEFONTE, ZION AND BOALSBURG.—Decoration day at Bellefonte passed off pleasantly. Early in the day donations of flowers began to come in at the headquarters of Capts. Cheesman and Benner. In the morning a petition was circulated among the store keepers pledging them to close their places of business during the ceremony of decoration. All agreed to close from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. At half past one the court house bell was rung and the citizens began to assemble in the Diamond. The different organizations began to form into line, Col. P. B. Wilson acting as chief marshal, assisted by Major Roland Cheesman, Capt. H. H. Benner and Capt. George Campbell as deputy marshals. The procession formed in the following order:

1. Bellefonte Cornet Band.
2. Logan Fire Company.
3. One Hundred Boys, carrying wreaths and flags.
4. Centennial Temperance Club.
5. Company B, Fifth Regiment National Guards, with martial music.
6. Citizens generally.

The streets were full of people, all interested in the ceremony. The procession moved down Allegheny street to Howard, and up Howard to the Union Cemetery, the band playing a dirge. On arriving at the grounds the following exercises were performed:

1. Music by the Band.
2. Music by the choir, being the first and second verses of the National Ode.
3. Address by Major S. H. Yocum.
4. Music by the Band.
5. Charge by Comrade Rev. G. W. Miller.
6. Third and fourth verses of the National Ode.
7. Prayer by Rev. Wm. Laurie.
8. Decoration of Four Special Graves.
9. Decoration of all Soldiers' Graves.

After these exercises the procession proceeded to the Catholic cemetery to decorate the graves of soldiers buried there. About eighty graves were decorated in all. The display is said to have been as good as any previous effort of the kind ever witnessed in this town, and much credit is due to the efforts of Capts. Cheesman and Benner for their untiring efforts to make a creditable display in memory of the dead who died in defense of our country, fighting under our beloved starry banner, an emblem of which waves over their last resting place every year, as decoration day comes round. The different organizations forming the procession were commanded as follows: E. M. Burchfield, leader of the band; Edward Kabello, chief of the fire company; Thomas Benner, charge of the 100 boys; Captain H. H. Montgomery, marshal of the Centennial Club; Captain Rash Williams, Company B, 5th regiment National Guards; Capt. Campbell, citizens.

The following persons lent valuable assistance in perfecting the arrangements for the day's duties: Mr. Mitchell Longwell, Mr. Wilbur Harris, Mr. Cyrus Weaver, Mr. Roland Curtin, Miss Jennie Rankin, Miss Jennie Gehret, Miss Mollie Nesbitt, Miss Minnie Brew, Miss Carrie Vosburg, Miss Maria Longwell, Mrs. R. C. Cheesman and Mrs. Boal. Mr. William Jones, as usual, performed his part of the work. He attended to the financial part, viz., raising the money and paying the bills, which he did to the satisfaction of everybody.

Bouquets, flowers and wreaths were furnished for the occasion by the persons named below:

Chas. Rohne, boquet; Kirk Tate, boquet; Mrs. A. E. Smith, boquet; George Shope, boquet; Jacob Shope, boquet; Herbert McCartney, boquet; Sallie Hoffer, boquet; Clara Pruner, boquet; Maggie Pruner, boquet; Willie Garman, boquet; Effie Straub, boquet; Katie Cheesman, two boquets; Nellie Kline, boquet; Chas. Moore, boquet; Ollie Tripple, boquet; Chas. Cruse, boquet; Lizzie Longwell, boquet; Elsie Hastings, boquet; Miss Annie Gregg, boquet; Harry Bullock, boquet; John Bullock, boquet; Harry Cook, boquet; Edward Cook, boquet; Jennie Pontius, boquet; Jennie Strickland, boquet; Annie Meese, boquet; Josie Cheesman, boquet; Harry Jenkins, boquet; Ellie Glenn, boquet; Carrie Glenn, boquet; Blanch Straub, boquet; Franklin Huey, boquet; Max Sternburg, boquet; Fiena Akers, boquet; Andrew Cruse, boquet; Emma Krom, boquet; Lola Crom, boquet; Mollie Krom, two boquets, Maggie Shope, boquet; Emma Shope, boquet; James Cheesman, wreath; Marry Fellenbaum, boquet; Willie Nearhood, boquet; Sadie Walker, boquet; Mrs. Boal, boquet and anchor; Mina Haupt, boquet; Mrs. Harry Pontius, boquet; Josie Shrom, boquet; Dame Shrom, boquet; Bertie Haupt, boquet; Miss Laddie Baney, wreath and boquet; Harry Baney, boquet; Katie Harris, boquet; Mamie Morris, cross; Mrs. Bond Valentine, four boquets; Master John Shrom, boquet; Master Willie Ettle, boquet; Howard Bright, boquet; Lydie Harris, boquet; Ella Gray, boquet; Katie Davie, boquet; Sallie Tyson, boquet; George Meek, three boquets; Miss Lala Klinger, boquet; Miss Emma Crosthwaite, boquet; Carrie Weaver, boquet; Minnie Crosthwaite, boquet; Walter Crosthwaite, boquet; Harry Leyden, boquet; Miss Ellie Eberhart, boquet; Mary Bayard, boquet; Tilly Bayard, boquet; Christian Swyler, boquet; Emma Sprankle, boquet; Eliza L. Swyler, boquet; Samuel Parker, boquet; Edward Boan, boquet; John Fellenbaum, boquet; Mollie Ovchald, boquet; Ida F. Baney, boquet; Harvey Weitzel, boquet; Mis Elsie Harris, boquet; Willie Bartley, boquet; Miss Mary McCafferty, boquet; Miss Harriet McCafferty, boquet; Mamie Cook, boquet; Mrs. J. W. Furey, boquet; Myer Gugenheimer, boquet; George Kennedy, boquet; Alfred Hepburn, boquet; Willie Brew, wreath.

AT ZION.

The decoration at Zion was an imposing affair and celebrated with becoming spirit. The procession, under the command of Capt. Bany, was formed at the "Centennial building" at five o'clock P. M., and marched in elegant decorum to the cemetery. Martial music was furnished for the occasion by our accomplished musicians, Masters George Royer and David Bany. As the procession proceeded through town the doors and windows were occupied and the streets crowded by lookers-on. At the cemetery a short but appropriate address was made by Dr. P. S. Fisher, thus early instructing the youth to ever remember and honor our departed heroes who have given their lives that our nation might live. The graves were then strewn with a profusion of the choicest flowers of the valley, by the following youthful band, whose hearts were ardent with patriotism and love for the gallant dead: Misses Ida Shaffer, Fannie Fisher, Cora Hockman, Arabella Bany, Blanche Twitmeyer, Sallie Shaffer, Lilah Fisher, Cora Twitmeyer, Ada Royes, Gertie Solt and Josie Dickinson.

E. D. L.

AT BOALSBURG.

We believe the people of Boalsburg and vicinity were the first in Centre county to decorate the graves of the veterans buried at that place. They commenced the observance of this beautiful ceremony on the 30th of May, 1870, and have kept it up each succeeding year since that time, and we are glad to see that our people are taking more interest in it every year. The number of people in attendance on Wednesday last was, we think, considerably larger than on any other such occasion heretofore. In the morning the young men, headed by the gallant John J. Musser, proceeded to the mountain and procured the requisite amount of evergreens and wild flowers, and at 1 P. M. the ladies (who, by the way, are always on hand on such occasions) met and made wreaths and bouquets. The little folks furnished the flowers which were to be strewn over the graves.

At 6 P. M. the Boalsburg cornet band, under the leadership of Prof. J. J. Young, appeared on the street, which was the signal for the assembling of the people. A procession was soon formed, consisting of first, the band, next the ministers, then the soldiers, each carrying an evergreen wreath; then came the little girls with any amount of flowers, next the citizens generally. The procession, headed by the marshal, then proceeded to the cemetery, where the exercises were conducted as follows: First, prayer by the Rev. Wm. H. Groh, pastor of the Reformed congregation at this place. After that a dirge was played by the band. Then followed the oration, delivered by Rev. Dean, one of the Professors at the State College. The discourse was very interesting, and was listened to with great attention by the audience. Next the band played "Hail Columbia" while the soldiers decorated the graves of their fallen comrades. At the end of this ceremony, Dr. C. P. W. Fisher, late assistant surgeon 148 P. V., moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Dean for his eloquent oration, which motion was unanimously adopted. The ceremonies were then closed by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hamill, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lemont, after which the people dispersed, feeling that they had once more offered a pleasant tribute to the memory of our fallen braves. J. T. S.

A LITTLE WANDERER.—On Tuesday evening of last week Mrs. Etters, wife of Wm. Etters, residing in Burnside township, went to the stable, a short distance from the house, to milk her cows, leaving her three little children, the eldest five years old and the youngest fifteen months old, playing around the door of the house. On her return she missed the youngest, and the other children said it had gone down the path, when Mrs. Etters went after the child but could not find it, and after hunting through the woods until dark, had to give up the search in despair. The house in which Mr. Etters resides is on the lumber job of George C. Boak, a mile away from the nearest neighbor, and no one was in the house but Mrs. Etters and her children—her husband being at work four miles away. After dark Mrs. Etters went to her nearest neighbor, who sent word to her husband and alarmed the neighborhood. At daybreak next morning about forty persons were on hand and the search for the little missing one was commenced, and at about eleven o'clock the child was found along side of a burnt log, about three-quarters of a mile from home. The little thing must have crawled upon its hands and knees nearly the whole distance through the burnt woods, as its hands and knees were torn and bleeding by being scratched on the sharp points of the burnt brush, and its face, hands and clothes were the color of charcoal when found. The child had evidently been asleep, and as the man passed by it raised its head above the log, or he would have passed by without noticing it. The night had been one of the coldest of the late cold spell, but it did not seem to suffer any serious detriment to health by the exposure, and is now as well and bright as ever.

——Prof. Barton, of the College of the City of New York, who committed suicide a short time since, is the fifth of his family to die by his own hand. His grandfather shot himself in Lancaster county, Pa.; his father, who was a merchant, drowned himself because of financial embarrassments; and his brother, George W. Barton, with whom he studied law, walked into the Bay of San Francisco and was drowned, and another brother, a printer, shot himself. Prof. Barton several years ago made an attempt to end his life by jumping from a Brooklyn ferry-boat. If there are any more of that family we would advise them to buy their groceries of Sechler & Co. in the Bush House block, and save themselves that anxiety of mind which has no doubt made their relatives crazy. There is nothing that will so much tend to give quiet to a troubled mind as to buy Sechler's groceries. They are always so good, and he sells them so cheap for cash.

——Mr. Harry Hale, Mr. William Tobias, Mr. H. A. McKee, and three others, started at three o'clock last Monday morning on a fishing excursion. They will make their headquarters on Po Creek, camp out, fish, smoke, eat, drink, sleep and be merry. They expect to be absent about one week, and to return with a cargo of fish infinite in variety and colossal beyond the wildest speculation. The Bush House, Col. McFarlane and some others, took time by the forelock and engaged a summer's supply before the exit of the excursionists.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, or J. Zellers & Son, and get a bottle for 75 cents. Sample bottles 10 cents.

21-eowtf

——The Homer Platform Wagon for sale by J. R. Bartruff is fully guaranteed for one year. Call and examine it.

A Card to Builders.

Having learned that interested parties are circulating reports that the prices charged for stock and work furnished by our establishment are higher than at other planing mills in the county, we desire to correct the statement and assure the public that we are doing and will continue to do all kinds of work in our line fully as cheap as any other planing mill in this section of the state. In addition to furnishing material fully as low as others, we do what many others cannot, manufacture our work from the very best kiln dried lumber. Examine our work, ask our prices before giving orders. McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.

April 12, 1877. 16-6m

DIED.

BRANDT.—On the 17th inst., in Penn Twp., of pneumonia, Adam Brandt, age 82 years, 2 months and 2 days.

CONFER.—In Gregg Twp., on the 18th inst., Mary Ellen, daughter of Wm. A. and Barbara Confer, age 2 years, 6 months and 30 days.

DEHAAS.—In Curtin township, May 2, 1877, James DeHaas, aged 39 years.

He struggled with disease for several months, but during his protracted illness he was patient and hopeful. James DeHaas served his country faithfully for about nineteen months, passing unhurt through the greater part of the principal engagements of the rebellion. Soon after his return home, while riding one very dark night, a horse fell with him and rendered him a cripple the remainder of his life, and was probably the cause of his death. He was a sprightly, active young man before his misfortune, and leaves many warm friends to mourn his loss. May the angels have conveyed his spirit to that land where parting and sorrow shall be known no more. J. L. LUCAS.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 6, 1877.

June is generally a dull month in the mercantile trade, and we find nothing unusual for this season of the year.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is very quiet. The price has improved Eastward, but the limited amount offered in this market fails to attract attention.

CORN.—Our dealers readily take all that is offered, but the market Eastward is dull and lower—the price having declined from 73 to 61 cents per bushel in Philadelphia.

RYE.—Owing to the Murphy movement, rye is flat.

OATS.—Oats are in fair request at our quotations.

HAY.—The continued drouth has caused some apprehension as to the hay crop. There are various opinions as to the bulk of the growing crop, and we record a sale of E. C. Humes, Esq., to Daniel Rhoads, Esq., of three tons of crack farmers hay for fall delivery at $20 per ton. If an average crop shall be housed in the West, the best of hay can be delivered here for at least three dollars per ton less than the above figures.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 75
Red wheat	1 75
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, ear	45
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10 00
Flour, wholesale	9.50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	4
Apples, per bush	50
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Minnesota Early Rose potatoes, seed	1 60
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25a50
Lemons, per doz	60

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	114¾	114⅞
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N		Called.
" " " '65, J. and J	109¾	110
" " " '67, " "	112¾	113
" " " '68, " "	115¼	116¼
" 10-40 coupon	112¼	112⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy	122	122¼
New 5's, Reg. 1881	110⅜	111
" " c 1881	110⅜	110⅞
Gold	105⅝	105¾
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	28½	28¾
Reading	11¾	11⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	6	8
Lehigh Navigation	16¼	16¾
" Valley	28⅜	29
United R. R. of J	128	128¼
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	5¾	6
Northern Central	14	14¼
Central Transportation	32½	33
Nesquehoning	44	45
North Pennsylvania	55	60
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '59	107	108